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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. IV NO. 123 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date	Steamers.	Tons	From Aden	Tons
24th May	Namur ..	7000	Kashgar ..	9000
23rd "	Salsette ..	6000		
30th "	Sardhana ..	7000		
4th June.	Salsette ..	6000	Karmala ..	9000
11th "	Caledonia ..	8000		
18th "	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000
25th "	Arabia ..	8000		
2nd July	Salsette ..	6000	Khyber ..	9000
9th "	Nagoya ..	7000		
16th "	Salsette ..	6000	Medina ..	12500
23rd "	Khiva ..	8000		
30th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000

"The "NAMUR" is an extra departure and will proceed via usual ports to MARSEILLES and LONDON.

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting At Colombo.	Tons.
25th June	Nankin ..	7000	Malwa ..	11000
29th "	Novara ..	7000	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamer	Destination
*27th "	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct connecting with Dumra for Gulf passengers only
6th June	Aratoon Apcar ..	East & South Africa.

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

To London calling at Suez, and Port Said.

Sails.	Steamer.	Tons.
24th May	Malda ..	8000

FARES TO LONDON.

Single	Return.
First Class Rs. 690.	First class (returning by B. I.) Rs. 1035. First class (returning by P. & O. Mail) Rs. 1,192-8-0.
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Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

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Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.

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Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals Bathroom fittings, etc.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the share of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

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SPRING SAILINGS, 1916.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Birmingham	A & C	7500		1st June
City of Exeter ..	A & C	9397		21st June

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	790
Liverpool ..	660	90	453	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	943	..	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries. Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

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All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

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Yearly	15	0	0
Half-yearly	8	0	0
Quarterly	4	0	0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Yearly	20	0	0
Half-yearly	11	0	0
Quarterly	6	0	0

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Bankers to the Government in Busra.

HEAD OFFICE. 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad and Basra.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
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BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers	Commanders.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Totomi Maru..	M Fujio	8412	15th May	5th May
Moyori Maru ..	M. Taniguchi	3773	23rd May	2nd June
Kirin Maru ..	T. Sasaki	8801	29th May	10th June
Rangoon Maru	T. Hori	5348	12th June	24th June

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels,, Gross Tonnage 273,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Java Maru	4499	S. Yanagi	15th May	24th May
Indo Maru ..	5311	K. Tashiro	28th May	6th June
Shinkoku Maru	5336	T. Kuchiki	31st May	11th June

For Freight apply to

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,200,000

Head Office:

26, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo South American Bank, Ld.

Agents in Mauritius:

Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

21, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£550,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta). Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts, payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkong
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Peking	Yloilo
	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Cheapside Street.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 4,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

F. CORNAGLIA'S

THE FIRM FOR CHOCOLATES.

Just unpacked a large consignment of Cadbury's and Caley's Fancy Boxes,

Price from As. 10 to Rs. 30 each.

FELICE CORNAGLIA

CONFECTIONER

BOMBAY & POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia" Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 20,400,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	Calcutta	San Francisco
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Lyons	Sydney
Harbin	Mukden	Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angles (Cal. U. S. A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
	Pekin	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,500,000
Reserve	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

78, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Singapore	Hoilo
Calcutta	Malacca	Hong Kong
Madras	Kuala-Lumpur (F. M. S.)	Canton
Rangoon	Klang F.M.S.)	Foochow
Colombo	Seremban (F.M.S.	Shanghai
Karachi	Bangkok	Tientsin
Amritsar	Batavia	Tsingtau (North China)
Delhi	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Saigon	Peking
Puket	Haiphong	Yokohama
Taiping (F.M.S.	Manila	Kobe
Ipoh (F. M. S.)	Cebu	
Medan (Sumatra)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities. Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES" ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Ambala City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHASITDAS,
Manager.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY,

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved securities.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY", Bombay

BUSINESS NOTICE.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES,

may be had on application to—

The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS.

MASSAGE.—Patients treated on modern methods recommended by the Medical Faculty, by an experienced masseuse. Apply to Box No. 7, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1095

ALL forms of Leprosy, Leucoderma, sores, piles, pimples and various blood impurities cured in four weeks, Rs. 5 per week. Two day's medicines gratis for trial. LILY COTTAGE, Simla, Calcutta. 4124

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand, and Shorthand Speed Classes, Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

WANTED

MANUFACTURERS of Japanese paper or Agents are requested to communicate with the MANAGER of the "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.—GRADUATES for the Proprietary High School, Ahmedabad. Apply stating terms to the PROPRIETORS. 4123

WANTED—GRADUATES for the Proprietary High School, Ahmedabad. Apply stating terms to the PROPRIETORS. 4123

WANTED.—By educated Frenchman, PUPILS desirous of learning French quickly and thoroughly. Translations undertaken, MONSIEUR FALLOFIELD, Rafiya Manzil, Wodehouse Road. 1000A

WANTED.—A LADY SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for the Baroda State Service pay Rs. 65 rising to Rs. 100 plus house rent Rs. 10. Apply with copies of testimonials to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER. 4163

WANTED.—Gas rear or second hand 6 to 8 N. H. P. VERTICAL BOILER, for a working pressure of 100 lbs. or more. Write price with particulars to—

JAVERI & Co.,
Forbes Street, Bombay. 4134

WANTED—A GRADUATE preferably in Science for the Murud High School from 1st June, 1916. Apply with testimonials to the undersigned stating terms.

B. M. KHARKAR,
Dewan of Janjira.

Dewan's Office,
Murud-Janjira, 18th May, 1916. 4164

WANTED—Matric and School Final candidates for Mathematics and Sanskrit classes conducted by proficient scholars in these subjects. The classes open from May and June 1st, respectively. For further particulars apply to:—TRIBHOVANDASS J. JANI MASTER, Patni Building, Princess Street, Post No. 2. 642

WANTED.—A L. M. and S. or M. B. B. S. with Laboratory experience on temporary appointment. Salary Rs. 100 p.m., with free quarters. Apply to STATE SURGEON, Indore, before 31st May 1916.

STATE SURGEON,
Indore.

State Surgeon's Office,
Indore, the 18th May 1916. 4162

WANTED.—Our dealers to know that we shall open another Wholesale Depot for the sale of Second Hand Clothing and Tents from the 1st June, 1916, in the Empire Building, Fort,

K. C. MARROTT.

Largest Importer of Second Hand Clothing and Tents in the World.

4113 P. O. Box 127, Bombay.

A Bombay Firm invites applications from Graduates in ARTS, SCIENCES and ENGINEERING for employment in any of the various branches of the Firm's business or the concerns under their Management. The selected candidates must be prepared to undergo an apprenticeship course of three years (during which they will receive certain remuneration) in any Department of the Firm in any part of India or abroad. At the end of the apprenticeship period, such of the Candidates as may turn out satisfactory may be taken up on permanent staffs. Applications from men with exceptionally brilliant University careers, possessed of good physique, willing to submit to strict discipline and hard work in whatever position placed, and with satisfactory references regarding character, will alone be considered. Terms and conditions will be intimated to selected Candidates. Apply stating full qualifications and with copies of all testimonials to Advertisement Box No. 871 c/o. The "Bombay Chronicle," Bombay. 4178

WANTED

WANTED.—PUPILS for the Piano Sound training to beginners. Terms moderate. Vicinity Fort. Apply "J. M." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1003

WANTED.—By French Family PAYING GUESTS, single room Rs 120, very large Double 220, modern conveniences, Mrs. FALLOFIELD, Rafiya Manzil, Wodehouse Road. 1000B

WANTED a PARTNER or AGENT to invest Rs. 1,000 for a profitable business. Business can be carried out even by one employed in any office. Apply Box No. XXX, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4180

WANTED patients suffering from SKIN DISEASES of any kind without distinction, acute or chronic. Cure guaranteed after diagnosis. Apply Box No. "Y Y Y," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4181

WANTED Captains, Chief Officers, Officers, Chief Engineers and Engineers for big Cargo vessels. Liberal terms. For particulars apply to Capt. Bobela Mota. Apollo Hotel, Bombay, between 2 and 5 p.m. 4182

WANTED—One ASSISTANT MASTER NON-GRADUATE on a salary of Rs. 20 rising to Rs 30 and ONE GRADUATE with second language Sanskrit or Persian on a salary of Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 75 but preference will be given to a Science-knowing Graduate.

Apply with testimonials to the undersigned before the end of this month.

VICE-PRESIDENT,
Viramgam Municipality.

Municipal Office.
Viramgam, May 1916. 4145

WANTED.—STUDENTS to learn DISPENSING and PHARMACY. To qualify themselves for the post of well-qualified compounders, Assistants to Medical Practitioners, Chemists etc.

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FOR SALE.

FOR SALE or HIRE.—Motor parcel delivery van in excellent order. For particulars apply to the MANAGER of the "Chronicle." 1018

LADIES and gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, Piano, etc., in one lot. Apply to Box No. 23 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4087

FROM OUR NEW FACTORY.—S. 1, 2, 3. Boys Russet Kip Ammunition School Boots, wide fitting, no toe cap, stout bark tanned leather soles screwed on, iron slugs in soles, heel plates. For rough school wear they cannot be beaten. Sizes:—7 to 10, Rs. 3-4; 11 to 1, Rs. 3-12; 2 to 5, Rs. 4-4.

STOCK CLEARANCE.—69 pairs R 26, Gent's black patent Oxford Shoes, (damaged) half leather, lined, bark sole screwed. Sizes:—5, 6, 7 and 8. Sale price, Rs. 2 per pair.

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TO BE LET.—Out on hire a piano. For particulars, apply to Box No. 14, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1030

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FURNISHED rooms to be let with board at Edward House Apollo Bunder, for couple or bachelor. E. L. and Fans. Outside meals also supplied. Apply to Mrs. St. Pourcain. 1035.

TO BE LET.—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. II) at Marzbanabad, Andheri; and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala.

All splendidly situated with stables, outhouses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA, Solicitor, 25, Church Gate Street. 1016

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NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MANMOHANDAS DAYALDAS, late of Bombay Visa Nagar Bania, Hindu Inhabitant, a merchant, residing at Dadi Seth Agiary Lane, outside the Fort ..... Deceased.

NANABHAI MANMOHANDAS SHROFF, of Bombay Visa Nagar, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a merchant, residing at Dadi Seth Agiary Lane, outside the Fort ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this fifth day of May in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Sixteen and in the sixth year of Our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 5th day of May, 1916.

Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM and MADAN,
Petitioner's Attorneys. 4176

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of HARILAL JEYBHAI BHATT, a clerk, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant...Deceased.

BAI BHAGIRTHIBAI, widow of the said deceased Harilal Jeybhai Bhatt, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kandawadi outside the Fort of Bombay, appointed to apply for Letters of Administration on behalf of Natvarlal and Shantilal, the minor sons of the said deceased, for their use and benefit and limited until either of them attains majority .. Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this fifth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 5th day of May, 1916.

Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM and MADAN,
Petitioner's Attorneys. 4177

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on 31st May, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1ST.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1915.

2ND.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

3RD.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration. And Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th May to 8th June, 1916, both days inclusive.

By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 2nd May, 1916. 4170

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE

THE last sailings from Bombay to ports on the Jaygad, Viziadrug and Goa Lines will be on Tuesday, the 30th May, 1916.

We have arranged for s. s. "Juba" to make several extra sailings. She will leave Bombay on Thursday, 1st June, 1916, and every following Monday and Thursday at 10 a.m. (weather permitting and until the break of the monsoon) calling at the following ports:—Janjira, Harnai, Jaygad, Ratnagiri, Moosakazi, Viziadrug, Dewgad, Vengurla and Panjim.

For detailed timings, fares and etc., please apply to our Booking Offices at all ports.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 12th May, 1916. 4124

TREACHER & CO., LTD.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held in the Registered Offices of the Company, Esplanade Road, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, 24th May, 1916, to confirm the Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on May 10th, 1916.

By Order,
W. CARR,
4175 Acting Manager.

THE AUCTION SALE of Landed property at Parel Road, Chambhar Lane, advertised to take place to-day has been postponed until further notice.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED AND UNSERVICEABLE STORRES.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 230 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Stores Depot, Parel, a large quantity of condemned and unserviceable stores, such as empty iron drums, empty, paint kegs, empty varnish tins, galvanised iron buckets, alluminium pans, watering and oil cans, empty acid jars, hurricane lamps, lamp scrap, tin lining, pieces of expanded metal sheets, G. I. wire, powrahs C. I. scrap, screw augers, spanners of sorts, jack screws, old gunny bags, tarpaulin pieces, asbestos blankets, broken trollies, tripods beam scale, broken furniture, casks of chimneys and soda, empty cases of kerosine oil, empty packing cases, hoop iron, oil dammer and wooden casks, asbestos uncolite sheets, glass scrap, centrifugal pump, cloth cuttings, steam pump, books and forms, tents and tent poles, drilling machine, old files, rubber scrap and rubber cuttings, leather cuttings, tapes, foot rules, prismatic binoculars, thermometers, medical knives, brass scrap, 8 couplings, China basins, electric bulbs, old clocks, watches and time-pieces, leather and canvas bags and belts, types with boxes, enamelled ironware, regulator fan, canvas and leather hosepipe, india-rubber pipe, books and records, empty ink bottles, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOWS WITH OUTHOUSES AND VACANT PIECES OF LAND AT KHANDALA.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the estate of Dowager Lady Awabai Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., of Bombay, Auctioneers, will, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of May, 1916, at 4-45 p.m. (S. T.), put up for sale by Public Auction, at Khandala on the spot the undermentioned properties one after the other in separate lots:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece of land with the bungalow known as "Octagon", and outhouses thereon, admeasuring 4 acres and 21 gunthas or thereabouts and bounded on the East partly by the Engineer's bungalow, and partly by vacant land, on the West by a road, and beyond that by the property of Cowasji Nanabhai, on the North by vacant land and on the South by a road and beyond that by lot No. 2. Octagon has been for the last 20 years and is now realising rent at the rate of Rs. 800 per year.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece of land with the several bungalows or buildings with outhouses, stables, etc., thereon known as the "Khandala Hotel," admeasuring 17 acres and 30 gunthas or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by vacant land, on the West by a proposed road, on the North by a road and beyond it by lot No. 1, and on the South by a road and beyond it by lot No. 6. The Hotel has been for the last 20 years and is now realising Rs. 3,600 as rent per year.

LOT NO. 3.

All that piece of vacant land admeasuring 4 acres and 6 gunthas or thereabouts, and bounded on the east partly by Dhobi's Washing Ghat, and partly by a road and beyond it by the property of Cowasji Nanabhoy, on the West partly by a road, and partly by the Christian burial ground, on the North by a road, and on the South by a road and beyond it by lot No. 4.

LOT NO. 4.

All that piece of vacant land admeasuring 9 acres and 2 gunthas or thereabouts and shown by the figures 3, 4, 5, and 6 on the plan, and bounded on the East by a proposed road, on the West by vacant land, on the North by a road and beyond it by lot No. 3, and on the South by lot No. 5.

LOT NO. 5.

All that piece of vacant land admeasuring 16 acres and 16 gunthas, or thereabouts, and shown on the plan by the figures 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, and bounded on the East by a proposed road, on the West by a proposed road, on the North by lot No. 4, and on the South by vacant land.

LOT NO. 6.

All that piece of vacant land admeasuring about 14 acres, and on the plan shown by figures 12 and 13, and bounded on the East by vacant land, on the West by part of lot No. 5, on the North by a proposed road, and beyond it by lot No. 2, and on the South by vacant land.

LOT NO. 7.

All that piece of vacant land admeasuring about 2 acres and 30 gunthas, and shown by figure 2, on the said plan, and bounded on the East by a road and proposed road, on the West by a proposed road, and beyond it by lot No. 4, on the North by the junction of a road with a proposed road, and on the South by the junction of two proposed roads.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, applications may be made to Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Solicitors for the Vendors, the Trustees, at 14, K, Hummum Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

NOTE 1.—All the above pieces of land are situate at Khandala, on or near the road, from Panvel to Poona in the Deccan, and in the Registration Sub-district of Mahwal in Poona and are particularly shown on a certain map of plan thereof which, as also the title-deeds relating to the property can be inspected at the office of the Trustees' said Solicitors at any time during business hours on any week day before the sale.

2. If the bidders present so desire any one lot may be put up for sale before any other or others.

3. All the lots aforesaid are absolutely free from payment of all assessments for land revenue or ground rent to Government which is an exceptional case in Khandala, or any Hill Station. No taxes

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & Co.—(Contd.)

are payable in respect of these lots or any of them except the Municipal Taxes in respect of buildings (if any) on the lot, and Putti amounting to Rs. 2-8-0 only in respect of the whole of the seven lots.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.).

1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.

1 second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 second hand rubber tyred victoria in good order.

1 handsome strong grey Austrian colt, goes well in harness.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, May 24, 1916.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Empty Casks, Cases and Drums. Old Lamps, Earthenware Jars, Canvas Awnings, Manilla and Steel Wire Rope, Old Crockery, etc.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction TO-DAY WEDNESDAY, the 24th May, 1916, at the undermentioned time and place.

At 2-45 p.m. (S.T.), in the B. I. S. N. Coy's Dockyard, Mazagon, empty packing cases, casks and drums, old crockery, etc.

At 3 p.m. (S.T.), in the P. and O. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, empty oil casks, packing cases, earthenware jars, old lamps, canvas, canvas awnings, Manilla and steel wire rope.

Purchasers will have to pay whatever customs duty, etc., and clear the goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent, will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 26th May, 1916, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 436-438, Case No. 143, Nagdevi Street. And also at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.):—

Building Street Nos. 115-121, 4, 7 and 8, 127 and 131, 133 and 135, 11, 12, and 15, 1-5, 137, 16-17, Case Nos. 365, 367, 369, 372, 373, 375, 380, 381, 382, 383, Chinch Bunder Road.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd May, 1916. 6191

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at one anna throughout India at the following stations:—

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SIMLA.—The Japanese Stores.
SURAT.—Changanlal Motiram, Kollapith.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
THANA.—Jamshed and Fredoon Irani, opposite Railway Station.
TRICHINOPOLY.—A. K. Sunderarajan Warrior.
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An American Mayor who is an honest man, resists the snares and temptations of a group of financial swindlers who try to force through a crooked law. Even the woman who marries him to help the villains falls in love with him and takes his side. This is a film crammed with exciting incidents.

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"Whichever of you arrives at my house first will hear good news" wrote the "Peach" to the two rivals for her hand. When after hysterically funny situations, the pair arrived there they learnt that the girl had just been married.

Also the latest

PATHE GAZETTE.

Empire day will be further celebrated by the giving of prizes of Chocolates and Boxes of Indian Sweets at both shows. 290 prizes in all will be given upon the house being full. Each of the entrance tickets will be marked with letters A.B.C. or D. During the interval one of these letters will be drawn on the Stage and the holders of counter-parts of tickets with the winning letter can exchange them for a box of Chocolates or Indian Sweets in the Garden during OR AT THE CLOSE OF THE SHOW. One out of every 4 patrons is sure to win a prize. The maximum number of prizes will be Boxes 45, Stalls 80, Dress Circle 25, Balcony 40 and Gallery 100.

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RIPON THEATRE

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(Evils of Drink)

At 9 p.m. on Saturday, 27th May, 1916.

The new Sangit drama

By Mr. Kolhatkar

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At 3-30 p.m. on Sunday, 28th May, 1916

The very popular Urdu Sangit Drama

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AMUSEMENTS

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Our New Star Attraction. The Acme of Refinement.

AMBROSE & PEGGY BARKER

In Skits, Imitations and Impressions 'REVUE MAD'

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 23rd May, 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in the north and the east Punjab. Day temperature is in excess in the east Punjab; night temperature is in defect at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded at Allahabad and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature continues in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in west Rajputana and clear elsewhere. The air is damper than usual in upper Sind but considerably drier than usual in Rajputana. Day temperature is in excess in lower Sind and the east Rajputana; night temperature is in defect in upper Sind and at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded. The air is considerably drier than usual and day temperature is in excess except at the coast stations.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is generally in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona reports 0.71" of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Hyderabad and normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature is in excess except in South Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The disturbed conditions in the south-east of the Arabian Sea appear to have moved somewhat north-westward and to lie off the north Malabar coast. Rainfall has again set in and been nearly general in Malabar. A few showers have occurred also in the north Bombay Deccan and south-east Madras. Conditions are unsettled off the Konkan coast also.

Nearly general rain is likely in Malabar and some showers in the Konkan and south-east Madras. A few showers may occur in the Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on TUESDAY, the 23rd of May 1916.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 A. M.	Rainfall: past 24 hours	Rainfall: April to date.	Rainfall: Departure, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	92.1	79.5	49	..	7.31	—5.64
Do. (22nd)	97.3	80.1	49	..	5.44	1.37
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. ( )	101.3	87.7	33	..	0.36	5.66
Muskat	99.3	86.9	23	..	0.36	5.66
Do. (22nd)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	108.7	72.8	50	..	1.55	—6.30
Rawalpindi	97.0	65.5	22	..	10.86	—1.23
Lahore	107.5	78.5	22	..	1.12	—3.11
Amritsar	102.5	72.7	11	..	2.27	..
Hissar	111.7	70.9	15	..	1.51	—4.76
Ambala	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	112.9	82.1	24	..	0.73	—1.43
Mainpuri	114.3	80.1	19	..	1.02	—1.34
Jhansi	111.6	82.3	19	..	0.59	—1.51
Jhansi	113.1	78.5	25	..	0.78	—1.53
Cawnpore	115.4	80.1	17	..	1.03	—1.40
Allahabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	111.1	79.8	23	..	0.61	—0.77
Karachi	99.4	79.0	73	..	0.20	—1.43
Ajmer	107.4	79.6	13	..	0.44	—1.41
Jaipore	111.5	82.9	8	..	0.38	—1.64
Kotah	115.0	85.0	6	..	0.03	—1.56
Mount Abu	96.8	78.0	7	..	0	—1.70
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
West—						
Bhuj	111.4	81.7	26	..	0	—0.58
Dwarka	89.8	80.7	79	..	0.19	—0.50
Veraval	86.1	76.6	80	..	0	—0.52
Rajkot	112.6	76.9	24	..	0	—0.65
Bhavnagar Para	111.6	83.2	28	..	0.18	—0.66
Surat	97.1	78.9	73	..	0	—0.45
Ahmedabad	115.0	81.4	25	..	0	—0.47
Deesa	118.0	81.8	9	..	0	—0.45
Neemuch	112.7	69.2	21	..	0.26	—0.83
Indore	113.0	79.1	37	..	1.21	0.11
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	112.8	85.0	26	..	1.09	—2.02
Saugor	113.4	85.1	22	..	1.27	—1.57
Hoshangabad	115.1	84.4	22	..	1.49	—0.61
Khandwa	116.4	84.3	14	..	0.52	—0.58
Akola	116.0	90.8	30	..	2.06	—0.25
Amroati	114.3	91.5	19	..	1.02	—1.47
Nagpur	113.0	88.0	40	..	1.75	—1.09
Chanda	111.3	88.4	46	..	1.43	—2.33
Raipur	109.5	90.1	37	..	1.37	—2.04
KONKAN—						
Bombay	92.4	83.4	79	..	0.18	—0.56
Ratnagiri	90.5	82.9	79	..	0.05	—1.15
Mormugao	92.2	81.6	83	..	?	?
Karwar	89.8	80.8	76	..	1.96	—0.94
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	115.0	86.1	26	..	0.43	—0.91
Ahmednagar	109.1	80.7	31	..	5.72	1.82
Poona	107.2	73.1	65	0.71	1.18	—0.98
Poona	106.8	82.1	50	..	?	?
Sholapur	105.0	80.0	47	..	0.86	—1.81
Bijapur	98.6	69.7	59	..	3.26	—2.00
Belgaum	110.2	76.9	30	..	2.6	—0.65
Ahmedabad	109.9	83.9	44	..	1.88	—1.14
Nizamabad (Indur)	101.0	78.1	70	..	3.77	0.07
Hyderabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	89.	8.8	85	0.01	10.21	2.40
Calicut	90.6	76.1	93	0.96	18.76	8.31
Cochin	88.9	75.2	87	3.10	21.04	—2.02
Colombo	86.8	76.8	94	..	70.76	24.14
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	95.3	83.2	73	..	20.84	12.49
Bellary	104.0	80.5	72	..	9.93	5.29
Cuddapah	104.6	83.7	55	..	9.74	3.30
Madras	94.7	83.8	69	0.01	21.29	—0.53
Bangalore	89.1	70.8	78	..	9.62	1.20
Coimbatore	91.7	77.8	78	..	9.25	0.28
Trichinopoly	100.6	81.0	77	..	13.26	—0.14
Negapatam	92.7	79.7	85	0.30	24.62	—7.0

WEATHER AT POONA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, May 23.

Heavy thunderstorm passed over Poona on Monday evening. Lightning was especially vivid and was followed by loud claps of thunder.

DISTURBANCE IN THE ARABIAN SEA.

The Port Officer, Bombay, received the following telegraph communication yesterday afternoon from the Meteorological Department, Simla:—"The storm has probably formed and lies about 400 miles south-west of Bombay travelling in a northerly direction."

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observtory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 23rd May 1916, was 29.793 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ships' barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 19 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill.
	May	h. m.	ft. in.	May	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues.	23	m 3 10	25 8	23	m 9 11	17 0
		4 7a	27 9		10 41a	18 8
Wed.	24	m 4 28	25 1	24	m 10 17	18 4
		5 4a	26 11		11 50a	18 5
Thur.	25	m 5 46	24 11	25	m 11 40	19 4
		6 5a	26 3			
Fri.	26	m 7 11	25 10	26	m 0 56	17 11
		7 8a	25 10		1 7s	19 11
Sat.	27	m 8 25	25 10	27	m 1 49	17 4
		8 8a	25 7		2 15a	20 1
Sun.	28	m 9 24	25 7	28	m 2 33	16 10
		9 20a	25 6		3 13a	20 2
Mon.	29	m 10 12	27 2	29	m 3 13	16 5
		9 43a	25 5		4 3a	20 1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

May	Sunrise	Sunset
23 (Tuesday)	6h. 2m.	7h. 0m.
24 (Wednesday)	6h. 2m.	7h. 7m
25 (Thursday)	6h. 2m.	7h. 9m
26 (Friday)	6h 2m.	7h. 10m
27 (Saturday)	6h 2m.	7h. 10m.
28 (Sunday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 11m
29 (Monday)	6h. 1m.	7h 11m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Full Moon May 17th, 7hr 47-3m p.m.; Last quarter May 24th, 10h. 46-4m. a.mo New Moon June 1st, 1h. 7-3m. a.m.; First quart.. June 9th, 5h. 29-0m. a.m.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 22nd May 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m. 10 a. m. 2 p. m. 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.595 Inc
Temperature of Air.....	87.3 Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	81.4 "
Dew Point	70.5 "
Relative humidity of Air.....	0.751 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10).....	5.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air.....	92.4 "
Minimum.....	83.0 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight.....	SE, W NW
Movement of Wind do. do.....	119 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00 inches.
Total fall during month.....	0.00 "
Do. do. year	0.94 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. 23rd.....	0.00

The fourth annual gathering of the Bharata Itihasa Samshodhak Mandali (Indian Historical Research Society) will be held at the office of the society, 456, Shanivar Peth, Poona on the 27th, 28th and 29th instants, when papers on historical subjects will be read by among others Messrs. V. K. Rajwade, B. G. Tilak, Deo, Chandorkar and Prof. Bhann.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 22.

City of Lahore	Laidlay	Liverpool
Salsette	Armitage	Aden

May 23.

Virawa	Maude	Cochin

DEPARTURES.

May 23.

Salsette	Armitage	Aden
Chakla	Allen	Karachi

The following vessels received port clearance.

Steamer	Java Maru	for	Kobe
"	Berbera	for	Karachi
"	Malda	for	Marseilles

The following vessel entered the docks for loading:—

Steamer	Patania	for	Genoa
"	Virawa	for	Malabar Coast Ports
"	Chhatra	for	Rangoon

May 23.

S. S. Shinkoku Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Shinkoku Maru left Singapore for Colombo on the 20th instant.

S. S. City of Lahore:—The steamer City of Lahore, 4,471 tons, Captain E. Laidlay, arrived here on Monday from Liverpool, which port she left on the 28th ultimo, with a general cargo and passengers on board.

S. S. Virawa:—The steamer Virawa, 2,176 tons, Captain H. Maude, arrived here on Tuesday from Cochin, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Chakla:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chakla, Captain Allen, left Bombay yesterday for Karachi, with the mails and passengers.

S. S. Massilia:—The Anchor Line steamer Massilia, 3,281 tons, Captain W. Walter, left Bombay on Tuesday for Marseilles and Liverpool via Suez Canal, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Java Maru:—The steamer Java Maru, 2,847 tons, Captain U. Yavaga, will sail today for Kobe and Moji, with a general cargo.

S. S. Malda:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Malda, 4,996 tons, Captain C. Davidson, will leave Bombay to-day for London and Marseilles via Aden, Port Said and Suez with a general and the same bottom cargo and passengers on board.

S. S. Berbera:—The steamer Berbera, 2,797 tons, Captain W. D. Stedman, will sail today for Karachi, with a general and the same bottom cargo and passengers on board.

Tuesday, 23rd May 1916

PRINCES DOCK.

B. Liddesdale	For far	W. & A. G. & Co
G&R. City of Lahore	Laidlay	K. N. & Co
F. Domingo de Larrinaga	Nickels	T. M. & Co
K. Malta	Talbot	P. & O Co
N. Castle Bruce	Williams	W. & A. G. & Co
P. Totomi Maru	Rugis	N. Y. K.

HARBOUR HALL.

Kaveri	B. S. N. Co
Indravati	B. S. N. Co
Courland	B. S. N. Co
Ponandi	B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Tarbetness		L. Dreyfus & Co
2 Massilia	Walter	W. & A. G. & Co
3 Lawoe	Lorne	D. M. Khandwani
5 Kinkasan Maru	Koizumi	N. Y. Kaisha
7 Java Maru	Yonagi	O. S. Kaisha
8 Almerian		J. MacKintosh & Co
9 Berbera	Stedman	M.M. & Co
10&11 Benhawers		W. & A. G. & Co
15 Jehangir	Lewis	T. M. & Co
16 Linga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co

H. D. D.

Sardinia	Jeffry	P. & O. Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

4 Malda	Davdson	M. M & Co
6 Scindia	Erskine	W. & A. G. & Co

M. W. D. D.

Galla	J. W. Muirhead

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Akbar	Hannah	T. M. & Co
Baroda		M.M. & Co
Egyptian Transport	James	T. M. & Co
Plor-de-Din	Aboo	Byrne
Singu	Riew	S. Wallace
Virawa	Maude	M. M. & Co

EXPORTS

May 23.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia (s) 862 bales cocoons, Cox's Shipping Agency.

Liddesdale (s) 50 bales hemp, K. Visram and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Domingo de Larinaga (s) 2,001 cwts. myrabolams, A. Mahadeo; 50 bales cotton waste, K. Devchand and Co.; 50 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 110 bales cotton waste clean, Commercial Trading Co.; 110 bales cotton fly clean, Commercial Trading Co.

FOR LONDON.

Malda (s) 45 cwts. liquoria roots, F. F. Campbell and Co.

Namur (s) 224 bars silver, Comptoir National de E. D. Compte de Paris; 6 bars silver, D. Dhunji.

FOR HULL.

Benlawers (s) 2,806 cwts. barley, Ralli Brothers; 160 cwts. castor seed, V. Narsee.

Almenian (s) 124 bales hemp, J. Rustomji; 180 bales hemp, G. Veerji and Co.; 1,000 cwts. myrabolams, O. Govindjee.

FOR GENOA.

Catania (s) 1,000 tons manganese ore, King King and Co.; 100 bales cotton, H. M. Mehta and Co.; 300 cwts. pepper, Volkart Brothers; 400 bales cotton, K. Devchand and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Catania (s) 600 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Catania (s) 200 cwts. pepper, Volkart Brothers.

Sardinia (s) 300 bales hemp, G. Veerji and Co.; 85 bales cotton and woollen cuttings, A. Meyer; 29 bales goat and sheep skin, A. Abdoola and Co.; 14 cwts. fishmaws, E. Moledina; 105 cwts. gum arabic, P. Jethabhoy; 7 bales cow hides, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 29 bales goat skins, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 16 cases bristles, J. A. Begbie and Co.; 2 cwts. mica, Croft Mody and Co.; 10 hogsheads Indian chutney, N. K. Jassawalla; 292 cwts. gum arabic, S. Khetsey and Co.; 13 cwts. chillies, N. K. Jassawalla; 75 cwts. turmeric, M. A. Kayum; 7 cwts. rampatre, M. A. Kayum; 125 cwts. dry ginger, M. Jafferbhoy; 120 cwts. cashewnuts, M. Jafferbhoy; 269 cwts. cassein flour, C. Jiwanlal and Co.; 3 bales goat and sheep skin, A. H. Bundally; 25 bundles cane sticks, H. Baldevdas

FOR NEW YORK.

Sardinia (s) 4 bales woollen carpets, Thos. Cook and Son.

FOR KOBE.

Totomi Maru (s) 375 cwts. myrabolams, J. Essa; 350 cwts. hides fleshing, Beshoo and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Totomi Maru (s) 100 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha.

Java Maru (s) 1,001 cwts. myrabolams, M. B. Kaisha.

Kinkasan Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, G. Dossa and Co.; 100 bales cotton, H. Meghji and Co.; 100 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.; 100 bales cotton, K. Devchand and Co.; 100 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 100 bales cotton, C. Bomanjee and Co.

IMPORTS.

May 23.

S. S. Sardinia from London, Agents P. and O. S. N. Co.—2 cases 1 box silver, 7 boxes bar gold, 1 box gold coins, 1 case silver assayes, 56 cases tyres, 21 cases musical instruments, 11 casks crucibles, 13 cases motor car and parts, 2 cases blanco, 7 cases potash citrate, 3 cases soda phosphate, 24 cases boots and shoes, 15 cases motor cycle, 14 cases Scrubb's ammonia, 4 barrels 3 cases sugar of milk, 75 cases photo goods, 1,950 casks cement, 16 casks tiles, 10 cases ammonia, 3 cases sealing wax, 8 cases motor accessories, 5 cases Benger's food, 268 cases medicine, 1 case saffron, 3 cases spectacles, 6 cases rubber sheeting, 3 cases mastee, 10 cases jams, 3 cases saccarine, 10 casks tartaric acid, 6 cases woollen goods, 12 cases cigarettes, 2 cases cigar, 36 packages tobacco, 29 cases yarn, 655 bars 36 bundles hair yarn, 13 cases soap, 99 bundles lime juice, 202 casks tallow, 3 cases cotton nets, 3 cases umbrella furniture, 76 bales 395 cases cotton goods, 15 cases methyl alcohol, 23 casks 14 bundles ivory, 35 cases cider, 175 cases beer, 988 cases essence, 4 cases clocks, 20 cases gum, 10 cases rubber, 5 casks tartaric acid, 2 bales leather, 100 drums cocoanut oil, 8 cases hydrogen peroxide, 4 cases borax, 34,000 numbers fire-bricks, 62 cases mixed tissues, 4 cases umbrellas, 3 cases dates, 3,448 cases brandy, 4 cases perfumed spirit, 1,204 cases gin, 35 cases champagne, 204 cases 1 hogshead whisky, 384 cases wine, 132 runlets tar, 6 bales leather belting, 90 kegs R. lead, 360 cases condensed milk, 4 cases leather, 2 cases bovril, 6 cases barley, 10 cases cocoa, 9 cases 1 cask 620 kegs paint, 1,121 cases biscuits, 29 cases vinegar, 2 cases glue, 655 kegs W. lead, 90 cases provisions, 8 crates leather buffers, 40 pigs lead, 4 cases colour, 1 case essential oil, 11 cases jam, 1,184 packages carraway seed, 145 cases confectionery, 2,337 cases O. stores, 16 cases cheese, 15 cases bacon, 35 cases ham, 17 cases tinned meat, 40 cases lime cream, 76 cases 32 bales paper.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON May 21.

The following casualities are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. E. H. Bates, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut. A. Gould, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut. W. M. Falconer, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut. A. G. Mitchell, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut. W. G. Teacher, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut. H. W. Twine, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut. W. H. Wevell, Worcesters.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. R. Blagden, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut. B. L. Bolt, Shropshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut. A. W. Cischer, Devons.

WOUNDED.

Lieut.-Colonel W. H. de La Pryme, Suffolks.
Captain R. Brunger, Suffolks.
Captain A. E. Jolivet, Somerset Light Infantry.
Captain N. W. Robertson, Scottish Rifles.
Lieut. E. A. Fellowes, West Surreys.
Lieut L. R. Norman, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut. A. Allan, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W. W. Barton, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut. R. G. Caldecott, Sussex.
Second-Lieut. N. Corbin, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut. W. Gregory, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut. F. H. Dungey, East Kents.
Second-Lieut. W. G. Edwards, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut. B. S. Marshall, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut. W. S. Renwick, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut. W. J. Foster, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut. J. B. Hamilton, Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieut. J. Horne, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut. E. G. MacKean, Gordons.
Second-Lieut. W. E. Miller, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut. W. F. Rainer, Cambridgeshires.
Second-Lieut. J. H. Sharkie, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut. W. J. Weldon, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. W. H. Wyke, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. A. E. Bagnall, Liverpools.
Secon-Lieut. E. E Granger, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. S. G. Wolfe, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. A. W. Kaye, Essex
Second-Lieut. E. M. King, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut. J. H. Macdonnell, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut. E. Tanner, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut. S. P. Macdonald, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut. H. T. Oswell, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut. W. N. Parry, Londons.
Second-Lieut. H. J. Priestland, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut. J. G. Scarff, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. J. S. White Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. H. A. Young, Camerons.

LONDON, May 19.

WOUNDED.

Lieut.-Colonel E. J. Harrison, Liverpools.
Captain C. B. Bird, Scottish Borderers.
Captain P. Conrad, Hampshires.
Captain C. T. Francis, Royal Scots.
Captain M. Halcrow, Royal Scots.
Captain P. G. Grover, Northamptons.
Captain W. H. Hunt, Engineers.
Captain W. G. Paton, Scottish Rifles.
Lieut. L. D. Bailey, Leinsters.
Lieut. H. A. Hamilton, Artillery.
Lieut. A. Linton, Royal Scots.
Lieut. T. Roberts, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut. F. P. Cheverton, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. J. B. Cooper, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. R. T. Steedman, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. T. Watson, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. A. E. Crombie, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut. T. J. Glover, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut. G. P. Randall, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut. J. Culley, Manchesteds.
Second-Lieut. H. B. Dakin, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut. J. R. Searle, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut. E. J. Dexter, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. E. J. Dodd, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. R. A. Swinton, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. S. Emmott, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut. C. A. Johnstone, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut. A. M. Fleming, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut. P. N. Holden, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut. F. J. McCarthy, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut. A. V. Lister, Londons.
Second-Lieut. R. A. Lumb, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. D. P. MacIver, Argyll and Southerlands.
Second-Lieut. W. M. Maitland, Dublin Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. E. G. Lamfitt, Shropshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut. A. Wemyss, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut. G. A. Williams, Devons.

LONDON, May 21.

KILLED.

Lieut.-Col. C. A. Madge, Divisional School of Instruction.
Captain L. Renshaw, Manchesters.
Captain G. H. Williams, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lieut. R. H. Whitfield, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. A. T. Sim, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut. J. Sutcliffe, Manchesters.

NOW KILLED.

Captain E. J. Byrne, South Wales Borderers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Major R. M. Tomlinson, Royal Scots.

WOUNDED.

Captain D. Berry, Manchesters.
Captain H. A. Pallant, Medicals.
Captain W. Porter, Cheshires.
Lieut. F. T. Cooper, York and Lancasters.
Lieut. A. C. Lynch, Durham Light Infantry.
Lieut. G. Rayner, Engineers.
Lieut. G. M. Renny, Artillery.
Lieut. W. L. Shackleton, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Lieut. J. G. Simons, Northumberland Fusiliers.

PREMATURE OLD AGE

...t vigour, lost memory, and lost ...terest in life is often traceable to illness or excesses at some time of life which have left staminal weakness.

Huxley's "Ner-Vigor"

An organic acid glycero-phosphate syrup, contains the nutritive phosphate materials which supplement food and when absorbed into the blood enrich it, so that it becomes re-vitalised, followed by a corresponding rejuvenescence of the system.

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Any parts separately available.

Cooks several dishes altogether in one hour. No. attention necessary as no scorching or over-boiling possible. Any fuel can be used Highly economical in the food and fuel. A boon to the sick and the travellers. Best testimonials, certificates, gold medals and prize obtained.

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MALT, MILK & CREAM

AN IDEAL FLESH FORMING FOOD.

Superior Diastatic Power Nutritious, Palatable, Strengthening

Contains, perfectly preserved by a New Process, all the Valuable Food Properties of the finest Scotch Barley, Milk and Cream.

LACTOMALTINE greatly surpasses Cold Liver Oil preparations, in its efficiency for creating Tissues of stable Texture.

LACTOMALTINE IS A VALUABLE FOOD FOR WARM CLIMATES AS WELL AS COLD.

Numerous testimonials have been received from the public and members of the medica Profession.

Dr. C. H. *writes.*—"I have prescribed Lactomaltine largely during the hot weather and it invariably agrees even when Cod Liver Oil and Malt disagree. I have found patients tolerate it quite well in the hottest weather that we have in this country, and I have never known it cause any undue relaxation of the bowels.

It is particularly valuable for Delicate Children, and Invalids like it. Indeed, I generally prescribe that it should be taken on bread and butter instead of Jam."

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ON

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, May 22nd.

		Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		1,000
" " Sales of East Indian	..	150
" " Imports	..	3,000
Mid. Americans	..	8.67—7
Egyptian F. G. F.	..	11.32+1
New York 11 a.m (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) a.m...July		.00 133-014—15
	Oct.	13.05—18
New Orleans 9-30 a.m.	..July	12.95—13
	Oct.	12.91—15

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Liverpool, May 22nd. To-day's closing price.	Decline on previous price.
May	8.35	14
May-June	8.27	14
June-July	8.23	13
July-Aug	8.20	13
Aug.-Sep't	8.13	12
Sept.-Oct	8.01	11
Oct.-Nov.	7.93	11
Nov.-Dec.	7.87	11
Dec.-Jan.	7.83	11
Jan.-Feb.	7.81	12
Feb.-Mar.	7.79	12
Mar.-April	7.78	12
April-May	7.76	12
May-June	7.75	11

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Months.	Liverpool, May 22nd. To-day's price.
July	11.20—10
November	11.04—11
January	9.95— 6

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, May. 22nd.

M. G. Bengal Good	..	6.40	
" " Fully Good	..	6.55	
" " Fine	..	6.70	
" No. 1 Oomra Good	..	6.75	
" " Fine	..	7.05	
" Broach Good	..	8.25	—5
" " Fully Good	..	8.40	
" " Fine	..	8.55	
" Scinde Good	..	6.35	
" " Fully Good	..	6.50	
" " Fine	..	6.65	

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 21st.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	14,000
" Exports to Great Britain	12,000
" " to Continent ..	6,000
Futures at New York July ..	13.05— 1
Futures at New York October..	13.07— 3
Spot Cotton at New York ..	13.10—10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	Mutilated.
Futures at New Orleans July ..	12.93— 6
Futures at New Orleans October.	12.90— 5
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)..	8⅞
Demand Bills	4.76.00
Silver Commercial Bars	71¼—4½

Yesterday's New York telegram was dated May 18th instead of May 22nd owing to a Mistake in transmission.

MONEY MARKETS.

London, May 22nd.

Bar Silver Spot	34—2⅛
Closing Tone of Silver:—Declined owing to heavy Indian Selling.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 9/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4⅝
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5
" " " " 6 "	5½
Interest day to day loans	3⅜
" 7 day market loans	4
The sum of £75,000 has been released.	
Consols 2½% ..	57⅞+⅛
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal ..	53¼+⅛
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	80⅜ Unchgy.
Government Securities 3%	69¼ Unchgd.
Ex. On London at Paris France 28.23 Unchgd.	

WAR LOANS.

London, May 22nd.

3½% 1925—1928..	£88⅛+⅛
4½% 1925—1945..	£95¼+⅛

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.

London, May 22nd

TRANSFERS.

On Madras Rs. 1,50,000 @ 1-4 5/32.

TRANSFERS DEFERRED.

On Madras Rs. 10,00,000 @ 1/4 1/8

THE MAILS.

London, May 22nd

The Bombay Mails were delivered here to-day.

BY MAIL.

Bombay, May 23rd.

Original lost by mail hence the delay.

The following Statement comprises the Shipments of Goods for the month of Jan. 1916.

London, Feb. 6th.

TO CALCUTTA.

Cotton Piecegoods. (in yards.)

Bleached and White	21,735,000
Unbleached and Grey	63,250,000
Dyed and Colored	2,316,000
Printed	5,047,000

Twist and Yarns (in lbs.)

Dyed and Bleached	486,000
Unbleached and Grey	183,000
Total Shipments of Salt ..	..Tons 5

TO RANGOON.

Cotton Piecegoods. (in yards).

Bleached and White	4,805,000
Unbleached and Grey	1,572,000
Dyed and Colored	1,331,000
Printed	2,632,000

Twist and Yarns (in lbs.)

Dyed and Bleached..	175,000
Unbleached and Grey	3,000

TO MADRAS.

Cotton Piecegoods. (in yards).

Bleached and White	1,072,000
Unbleached and Grey	895,000
Dyed and Colored	173,000
Printed	951,000

Twist and Yarns (in lbs.)

Dyed and Bleached	61,000
Unbleached and Grey	103,000

TO BOMBAY.

Cotton Piecegoods (in yards).

Bleached and White	15,363,000
Unbleached and Grey	4,171,000
Dyed and Colored	6,385,000
Printed	11,122,000

Twist and Yarns. (in lbs.)

Dyed and Bleached..	439,000
Unbleached and Grey	471,000

TO KARACHI.

Cotton Piecegoods. (in yards.)

Bleached and White	26,940,000
Unbleached and Grey	2,999,000
Dyed and Colored	2,174,000
Printed	6,301,000

Twist and Yarns. (in lb.)

Dyed and Bleached	104,000
Unbleached and Grey	15,000

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, May 22nd.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F. May-June Value unchgd.	63
Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom	2,895,000
Rozario Santa Fe 60lbs.	61½

AUSTRALIAN

South Australian April Sellers unchgd.	65
Victorian April Sellers unchgd.	67
New South Wales May Sellers unchgd.	64/3

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley—June Sellers	52—3d.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July Sellers unchgd.	68
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June, London sellers	73/9—6a.
Teria Rapeseed May-June Sellers.	68/9—3d.

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) April-May buyers	67/9+3d
Linseed Calcutta May-June Buyers	72/6

METALS.

English best Selected Copper unchanged.	£156
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£137½—¾
Copper Braziers	£172
Yellow Metal	17½
Hard Spelter	75
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool,	£28
Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie	£6-11-6

Unchanged.

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure May-June July Sellers.	2/9¾—¼
Plantation First Latex Crepe. June Paid.	2/3½—½

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 O. & F. Calcutta. Aug.-Oct.	21/9
Raw Java, O. & F. Bombay and Karachi. Aug.-Oct.	21/10½
Fine White Java O & F. Calcutta Aug.-Oct.	23/9
Fine White Java, O. & F Bombay and Karachi. Aug.-Oct.	23/10½

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 23.

In sympathy with home advices the market ruled easy at about Rs. 3 below yesterday's quotation.

Staple cotton continues,, in good demand. Some business has been reported in July Akolas.

Ready cotton is in fair demand.

We quote:—

May, Fine Akola 255/6.

July, Fine Akola 260.

January, F. G. Bengal 223/4.

April, Good Broach 289.

MESSRS. PATEL BROS. MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growth	Fine	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach	..	..	290	Apr. 1916
M. G. Begals	..	226	..	Jan. 1917
M. G. Begals	226	214	..	May 1916
M. G. Sind Punjab ..	213/0	..	..	"
M. G. Khandesh	244	231	..	"
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat.	272	..	..	"
M. G. Nagpore	272	..	..	"
M. G. Akola Khgm ..	257	..	..	"
Do.	260/1	..	..	July" 1916
M. G. Bengals	230/1	..	..	"
M. G. Broach	281	..	..	May 1916
B. G. Westerns	..	..	295	M/June '16
M. G. Westerns	..	..	305	" "
H. G. Compta	..	..	321	"
Saw Ginned Dharwar. ..	..	..	304	"
M. G. Akola Khamgaon ..	265	..	..	Jan. 1917

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 23rd May, 1916, 5-30 p.m

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good. Delivery.
Bengals (H.G.)	..	..	225	..25 Jan. 1917
	..	..	..	..
Bengals (M.G.)	236	226	214	..Ready
	..	224	..	..May
	..	227	..	.. July
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	217	207	..Ready
	..	215	..	..May
Khandesh (H.G.)	..	246	232	..Ready
	..	244	..	..May
	..	247	..	..July
Jalna (M.G.)	..	..	248	..Ready
Barsee (M.G.)	..	..	277	..Ready
Wadhwan (M.G.)	..	296	..	..
Do. (H.G.)	..	286	..	..
	..	256	248	..Ready & May
	..	259	..	..July
Akola-Kghm. Karanja (M.G.)	..	203	..	..25 Jan. 1917
	..	..	..	..
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.)	..	255	247	..Ready & May
	..	..	..	..
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G.)	..	258	250	..Ready & May
	..	..	..	..
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	261	253	..Ready & Mny
	..	..	..	..
Nagpore Kampti (M.G.)	..	266	258	..Ready & May
	..	..	..	..
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	..	296	258	..Ready & May
	..	..	..	..
Broach (M.G.)	..	283	278	..Ready
	..	287	..	.. May
	..	..	..	283 25 April 1917
Miraj (M.G.	..	..	..	235Ready
	..	..	..	322May/June
Surat (M. G.)	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..
Mathla (M.G.)	..	244	232	..Ready
	..	..	..	..
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	203Ready
	..	..	..	297May/June
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	303Ready
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	303May/June
" (H.G.)	..	..	..	313Ready
	..	..	..	301May/June
	..	..	..	295May/June
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	330Ready
	..	..	..	322May/June

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 48 hours up till 6 p.m. on 22nd May.

Cotton	7,003 Bales.
Wheat	19,192 cwts.
Linseed	14,377 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	228 "
Ginjellyseed	497 "
Poppyseed	31 "
Groundnuts	1,495 "
Castorseed	1,568 "
Rice	2,745 "
Myrabollams	2,914 "
Cottonseed	885 "
Gram	5,129 "
Joowar	1,745 "
Barley	8,445 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay May 23rd—4 p. m.

	Bazaar Terms. Ready. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	38 0 0	5 9 6
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	37 0 0	5 9 3
Wheat, Karachi Bangla .	36 0 0	5 9 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi .	5 13 0	6 3 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	5 12 0	6 2 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	6 10 0	7 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	7 5 6	7 11 6
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	7 1 0	7 7 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	43 8 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	42 8 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..	41 8 0	....
Teelseed, Black.. ..	34 8 0	....
Poppyseed, White ..	6 12 0	7 2 0
Groundnuts	40 0 0	....
Mowraseeds	4 6 0	4 12 0

Forward	Rs. a. p.
Wheat April-May ..	5 11 3
Linseed May	7 11 0

Castorseed.

Ready ..... Rs. 6-13-6, R. D. per cwt.

Cottonseed ..... Rs. 24-8, B. T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready ..... 1s. 4 3 32d. to 1s. 4 1-16d.

D. D. Mail ..... 1s. 4 1/8d. to 1s. 4 9/32d.

T. T. Forward ..... 1s. 4 1-16d. June.

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 13 32d.

Do. Do. Forward ..... 1s. 4 13 32d. June.

Do. 6 m-s. Ready ..... 1s. 4 5/8d.

Frances 3 m-s. do. .....

60 d-s. Hong-Kong .....

Do. Shanghai .....

Do. Yokohama .....

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	27-8-0
Australian Do.	25-0-0
Bombay Do.	25-0-0
English Shield Sovereigns	17-0-0
English Dragons	16-0-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	81.6-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 23.

The Share Market opened to-day with operations in Tata Steel Deferred shares which were characterised by violent fluctuations at short intervals. Throughout the day hurricane like activity prevailed in them and business on an extensive scale was booked. The Market opened weak and the rates fluctuated within the range of Rs. 60. In sympathy with Deferreds ordinary shares also registered fair up and down in rates.

The Mill shares stood also weak to-day, though there was no marked decline in them.

Davids closed at Rs. 470 for June. Fazulbhai were placed at the prices varying from Ps. 492½ to Rs. 500, Standards from Rs. 1,22½ to Rs. 1,210, Madhavji from Rs. 1,495 to Rs. 1,470, Swadeshi from Rs. 1.680 to Rs. 1,690 and Centrals from Rs. 2,165 to Rs. 2,175.

Currimbhai declined to Rs. 253½, Crescent to Rs. 116½, Indore-Malwas to Rs. 268½ and Finlays to Rs. 275.

Bank of India shares improved to Rs. 70.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares declined to Rs. 732½.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 25½.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 172½ to Rs. 182½. Deferred opened at Rs. 720, dropped to Rs. 695, and suddenly moved up to Rs. 735. Later on again the rates received smart setback and a few shares changed hands at Rs. 669. But the slump was only short-lived as owing to brisk inquiry the quotations rapidly jumped and at the close the rate stood at Rs. 712½ for June delivery.

Central Provinces Railway shares were placed at Rs. 117½, Amritsar Pattis at Rs. 146 and Tapti Valleys at Rs. 562½.

Tata Hydro Electric ordinary shares declined to Rs. 1,355.

Katin ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 146.

Bombay Electric Tram Preference shares were placed at Rs. 163.

Indian Cement shares changed hands at Rs. 222½ in a big lot.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done in the vicinity of Rs. 80½.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds kept steady at Rs. 94 (long-dated).

VISHNU COTTON MILLS, LTD.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Vishnu Cotton Mills, Ltd., was held yesterday, when the resolutions passed at a previous meeting on the 8th instant, were confirmed.

CRIMINAL ASSAULT ON A LADY PASSENGER.

GUARD SENT TO JAIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, May 23.

Judgment was delivered on Monday by Mr. Vachha, City Magistrate, in the case in which William Hudson, a guard on M. & S. M. Railway, was charged with criminal assault on a lady passenger. The accused was sentenced on each charge to two months' rigorous imprisonment under section 101 and under section 119 of the Indian Railways Act, for endangering lives of passengers by leaving his brake-van, the sentences to run concurrently. Under section 354 I. P. C. accused was sentenced to pay a nominal fine of one rupee.

BANKS.

Names and Amount paid up.	Face value.	Div. Paid.	Last Div % p.s.	Quotations nett to buyers.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank ..	10	Jan.-July	18%	350
Alliance Bk., of Simla, Ltd.	100	Jan.-Aug.	14%	290
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	100	Feb.-July.	9%	63
Bank of Bombay ..	500	..	15%	1,535
Bank of Bengal ..	500	Jan.-July	16%	1,665
Bank of India Rs. 50	100	Feb.-July	6%	63
Bank of Madras ..	500	do.	12%	1,300
B'bay Merchants Bk Ltd., Rs. 20 ..	100	do.	..	2
Central Bk. of India Rs. 25	50	..	5%	23½
Central Co-op., Bk., Rs. 25 ..	50	..	6%	..
Poona Bk. (Old Issue) Rs. 30 ..	100	June	10%	Nom.
(New Issue) Rs. 15 ..	100	do.	..	Nom.
Punjab National Bk.	100	..	11%	170
Standard Bk. { O 50 / P 50	100	Jan.-July	Nil.	6
	100	do.	Nil.	22
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£			
Chartered Bank ..	20	Oct.-April	15%	£62½
Eastern Bank Ltd.	£10	March	5%	57
Mercantile Bank ..			..	..
£ 12½ A ..	25	..	8%	£22
12½ B ..	25	..	8%	£54
Hongkong and Shanghai Bk. Corporation	$ 125	Feb.-Aug.	33%	56
National Bank of India £12½		£25 Sept.-Mar.	16%	£41

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half Year Div.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	May.	20		845
Bhimani Cotton Mill	100	..	3		90
Bo. Cotton Manfg.	500	Nil.	..		195
Bo. Dyeing and Mfg. Company	250	..	20		700
Bombay United ..	250	..	20		500
Century	100	May-Nov.	3		205
Central India O ..	500	May-Nov.	61		2,190
Central India P ..	500	Mar.-Sept.	5%		460
China	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	30		380
Colaba Land & Mill ..	700	..	55		1,330
Connaught	300	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.		100
Coorla	1,000	do.	Yr. £0		420
Crescent	100	April.	5		117½
Currimbhoy ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	10		255
David	250	do.	20		477½
Edward Sassoon ..	200	May-Nov.	10		190
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	20		417½
Fazulbhoy	250	Mar.-Sept.	15		590
Framji Petit ..	1,000	May.	40		1,180
Finlay Mills ..	250	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.		280
Gold Mohur ..	500	..	15		460
Globe	100	..	Nil.		50 nom.
Hindustan	1,000	..	30		515
Howard & Bullough	500	Mar.-Sept.	15		275
Hyderabad	1,000	do.	60		1,390
India Dyeing and Bleaching ..	100	do.	10		162½
Indian Manufg. ..	1,000	..	Nil.		350
Indo-China Mfg., ..	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	60		700
Indore Malwa ..	100	Apl.-Oct.	9		270
James Greaves ..	500	Dec.	Nil.		130
Jamshed Manufg. ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.		90
Jewraj Baloo ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	20		150
Jubilee Mills ..	1,000	May	Nil		125
Khandesh	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	25		860
Khatao	1,000	June-Dec.	55		1,205
Kohinoor	500	May-Nov.	80		647
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	100		1,275
Madhowji Dharamsi	500	April	55		1,485
Madras United ..	1,000	June-Dec.	60		1,350
Manekjee Petit ..	1,000	do.	50		1,700
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.		90
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	40		2,175
Nawab of Cambay ..	500	Apl.-Oct.	20		300 nom.
New Great Eastern	200	..	Nil.		19½
New City of Bombay	500	Apl.-Oct.	30		990
Phoenix	100	Mar.-Sept.	5		162½
Presidency	1,000	Jan.-July	Nil.		195
Sassoon Cotton ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.		500
Sasson Silk	500	April	Nil.		252½
Sholapore	1,000	do.	150		5,150
Simplex	250	June-Dec.	12½		435
Standard Mills ..	500	Nov.	30		1,225
Sun	125	May-Nov.	7½		80
Swan	250	Oct.	do.		250
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct.	60		1,705
Textile	500	May-Oct.	40		1,180
Union Mill	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.		200
Vishnu Cotton { O / P	500	..	Nil.		345
	500	..	7%		610
Western India ..	1,000	30		370	D.
Mysore Spinning ..	250	Sept.	Rs. 15		240

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Khdowa Co. ..	100	Oct.-May	50		475
Ali-Bhai U. Co. Rs. 20	100	August.	Nil.		4
Bamankha	5	..	Nil.		5
Back Bay Bath ..	50	..	6		35
Badham Pile ..	70	June ..	7		83
Baroda Tram Co., .	100	..	Nil.		40
Brick and Tile ..	80	..	..		24
Bri. Burma Pat ..	100	Nil.	Nil.		100
Bo. Burma T. Corporation	125	Jan.-Aug.	35		947½
B. Electric Sup. { P	£10	Feb.-Aug.	9%		X.D 162
and T. Co. Ltd. { O	£10	July	6%		22½
Bombay Ice. Mfg., .	40	..	Rs. 2		20
Bombay Flour Mill	500	Mar.-Oct. .	45		900
Bo. Land & Building .	400	..	25		450
Bombay Steam { O	250	Mar.-Sept.	6		242½
Navigation Co. { P	250	Feb.-Oct. .	6%		250
Central I.M.Co. Ltd	10	April	2		33
City of Bo. Bldg. Co.	500	Dec.-Jan. .	25		450
Delhi Flour. ..	200	Sept.	5		145
Empire of L. Life Rs 50	500	..	42½		400
The Eastern { O	£1	Nil.	Nil.		19
Chemical Co. { D 2sh.	2sh.	Nil.	Nil.		50
Indian Cement Co. Rs. 250	250	..	Nil.		225
Katni Cement { O	100	..	Nil.		153
{ D	40	..	Nil.		630
{ P	100	..	Nil.		121
Ind. Mercantile In. Co., Ltd. Rs.	100	Dec.	Nil.	5 nom.	
Indian Cotton Cotton Oil Co { O. { Old	100	Dec.-July .	7%		105
{ O. { New Issue	75	100	Dec.-July	7%	80
{ P.	250	250	March.	7½	155
John Roberts & Co.	100	Oct.-July .	15		200
Jost's Eng., Co., Ld Rs. 50	100	July	6%		50
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175	200	do.	8.12		185
Kurrachee Landg. Rs. 75	200	..	Nil.		90
Marcks & Co. ..	100	July	5		70
Mackenzie's Saw Mills	100	..	Rs. 15		170
Marsland Price Co. P	100	..	6%	80	nom.
Marsland Price Co. P	100	..	7%		65
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50	200	May	30%		525
Phillips & Co. ..	40	July	Rs. 4		52
Port Canning Co. ..	1,000	Sept.	40		755
Shivrajpur Synd etc.	10	..	Nil.		21
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co.	100	Mar.-Aug.	3	70	nom.
Scunday & Co. ..	100	..	Nil.		12½
Siddeley Ice Mfg. Co	100	..	6		100
Tata Iron Steel { O	75	Jan.	6%		185
Co. { P	150	June	6%		161
Tata Hydro Elec. O	1,000	Jan.	4%		1,380
.. .. P	1,000	Jan.	4%		1,130
Tata Hydro Deb. Com. P.S. ..	1,000	April Oct.	5½	5% prem	102
Thacker & Co. ..		May	4%		185
Telephone Co. ..		..	Rs. 4		
Treacher & Co. ..		July	Nil.		500
C—Buyer	Nom-	Nominal prices.			
D—Cum divide		X.D—Ex. dividend.			

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Akbar	750	May.	250	4,500	nom 05
Albert Kurrachee ..	1,000	Nov.	45		97
Breul's Cawnpore ..	200	Aug.	Nil.		75
Bellary Press ..	275	..	15		122
Broach City ..	200	Oct.	8		97½
Port	475	Nov.	20		220
Godavery Valley ..	100	..	8		75
Harvey and Sabapat	500	July	40		670
Hindustan P. & M...	250	..	..		125
Hingolee	100	Sept.	Nil.		25
Indian Cotton ..	125	Oct. ..	6½		117½
Jumna Ging & P. Co Ltd.	1,000	..	7%		700
Khangaum	400	Sept.	Nil.		300
Mahmudpura Ctn..	125	..	7½		106
Mahuva	200	Oct.	Nil.		125
Mercantile	125	do.	Nil.		20
Manmar Mfg.. ..	250	Aug.	15		220
New East Indian ..	1,000	Sept.	40		790
New Mofussil Co., .	400	Nov.	50		315
New Berar	500	Oct.	25		490
New Prince of Wales	500	do.	40		655
Sind	400	Nov.	Nil.		250
Surat City ..	200	Oct. ..	18		235
Volkart U.P. Co., Ld.	200	Sept.	20		495
Vardwan, G.P. ..	150	..	..		100

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	Mar.-Aug.	5½%	123
Amritsar Patti Rly..	100	do.	9%	145
Ahmedabad Prantij Railway	500	do.	8%	650
Ahmedabad Prantij Debenture ..	500	do.	4½%	Par
*Central Provinces Railway	100	Jan.-July	4%	118
*Dhond—Baramati Railway	100	do.	4½%	112
*Guzerat Railway ..	100	Nov.-June	4%	100
Hoshurpur Doab Ry. Rs. 100	100	Apl.-Oct.	4%	116
*Mandra Bhon Rly. Rs. 90	100	do.	4%	86
*Pachora Jamur Rly Rs. 50	100	Jan.-July.	4%	39
*Sara Sirajganj Ry Rs. 100	100	Jan.-July	4%	96½
Shalkot Narowal Ry Rs. 75	100	Jan.-July.	4%	119
*Sind Light Rly. ..	100	Mar.-Aug.	7%	158
Tapti Valley Rly. ..	500	Mar.-Aug.	5%	562½
Upper Sind Light Rly. Rs. 100 ..	100	Jan.-July	4%	112

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Sunrise, 6 h. 2 m.; Sunset, 7 h. 9 m.

Phase of the Moon; Last Quarter.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Treacher and Company, Limited, Extraordinary General Meeting, Esplanade Road, Fort, 5 p.m.

Empire Day: Hindu Gathering at Javerbaug, Kalbadevi Road, 9 a.m.

Mails consisting of specially superscribed unregistered correspondence for Singapore, and Japan per steamer Java Maru, will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, May 27.

Bombay Medical Union, Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the members of the Union, 7-15 p.m., followed by a dinner at 8-45 p.m.

SUNDAY, May 28.

Parsi Gymkhana: Annual General Meeting, Gymkhana Pavilion, Marine Lines, 11 a.m.

MONDAY, May 29.

Persian Gulf Steam Navigation Co., Third Ordinary General Meeting, 121, Esplanade Road, 4 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, Varieties and Cinema at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

Royal Opera House, Cinema, 6-30 p.m. and 10 p.m.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 5-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

MODI—Bai Dhunbaiji Burjorji Modi, late Burjorji Edalji Modi's widow and mother to Sheriarji Burjorji Modi, died at Surat, Dariamahal on Parsiroj Depmeher.

BHOORI.—Ruttonji Pestonji Bhoori son-in-law of the late Mr. Jamshedji Heerjibhoy Chaina, aged 51, Crawford Building, Sleater Road. Funeral at 7.30 a.m. (B.T.)

VANIA.—Bai Bannobai Pestonji Vania, daughter of Pestonji Jamaspji Vania, Thakordwar, on 23rd May.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES

Corps Orders by Lieut.-Col. G. K.

THE IRISH REVOLT.

THRILLING STORIES OF DUBLIN FIGHTING.

REBELS ROOTED OUT AFTER FIVE DAYS.

A special correspondent of the "Daily Mail," who went over to Dublin with Mr. Birrell's party, sent the following connected story of the Sinn Fein insurrection and its quelling after five days' exciting encounter in the last week of April:—

THE PRECONCERTED SIGNAL.

The customary orders for parades of the Irish Volunteers on Easter Monday had been published in Dublin early in the preceding week, but on Saturday morning James Connolly, their recognised leader in the city, issued an order that owing to "the very critical state of affairs" (this was after the capture of Casement) the Easter parades were cancelled. The British officials in Dublin took this as an intimation that there would be no danger that day and departed on an Easter holiday. Army officers nearly all went to the races a few miles out of the city.

But as a matter of fact there can be little doubt that this cancellation order was the preconcerted signal for revolt, for early on Easter Monday morning the inhabitants of Dublin noticed that the Irish Volunteers, distinguished by their heather-green uniforms with dark green facings and slouch hats, were coming into Dublin by many routes, by train, by motor-cars, by cycles, by carts, and on foot. They paraded in great strength at their various meeting places.

Then and there began the rebellion. The plan was undoubtedly to seize by a surprise stroke the principal Government buildings, the City Hall, and large works and factories, and to organise them for defence along with other buildings in their neighbourhood. This part of the plan was partly successful. Associated with it was the idea that Germany would land troops in Ireland, and that there would be a general Sinn Fein rising throughout the country.

Parties of rebels began to march with military precision to different places in the city. They were variously armed some with quite modern rifles, of German make, some with Mausers, some with old Italian rifles, and some with old sporting guns. They used flattened and expanding bullets while for the shot guns the customary small shot was replaced by jagged pieces of metal of all descriptions and the bullets from miniature rifle ammunition.

TRENCHES IN ST. STEPHEN'S GREEN.

Nearly all the rebels carried military packs and were accompanied by a number of women with first-aid appliances to act as nurses. They were marshalled by their officers, distinguished, like the officers of the King's Army, by stars and crowns on their sleeves.

Immature rebels, quite young boys in ordinary clothes, swaggering along with pistols, followed the rebel armies, and the criminal rabble of Dublin trailed along at their heels. A better crowd for mischief and looting could not be found.

The first part of rebels marched to St. Stephen's Green, a large ornamental square at the top of Grafton-street, which is the fashionable centre of Dublin. On one side of the Green is the Shelbourne Hotel, and on another are the strong buildings of the Royal College of Surgeons. In St. Stephen's Green they stacked their rifles, and parties of them, armed with entrenching tools, began to dig deep military trenches all round the outer sides of the Green. Armed guards were placed in the Shelbourne Hotel and other big buildings near. This was between 11 a.m. and noon.

A second large body of rebels marched to the General Post Office in Sackville-street. This is, or rather was, the most important street in Dublin, a magnificent road, some sixty feet wide, lined on either side by big hotels and shops. At one end is the Rotunda, a famous Dublin meeting-place; at the other end, over the Liffey, runs the O'Connell Bridge, which leads through Westmorland-street, and on past Trinity College to Grafton-street and St. Stephen's Green. In the centre of Sackville-street, immediately opposite the General Post Office, is the Nelson Pillar, not unlike the Nelson Monument in Trafalgar-square.

The General Post Office was entered without much opposition. Some of the staff may have been Sinn Feiners, and were ready for their comrades. Those who were not rebels were told to clear out, many of them being informed that they would be able to return to work under the Republic of Ireland in a few days at their usual rates of pay.

James Connolly appeared at the Post Office in command of the rebels there, and they began systematically to destroy the telegraphic instruments and to provision and fortify the building. Food and other stores were carried over from the Hotel Metropole next door, which was seized, and ammunition of all sorts from Liberty Hall, a building near the docks, which was at one time the headquarters of Larkin and has since been the centre of the Sinn Feiners in Dublin—a dirty old square structure of considerable size, with many rooms and cellars, which the Sinn Feiners some weeks ago prevented the Dublin police from entering by means of an armed guard.

During Monday afternoon the rebels proceeded systematically to seize other places in Dublin. They entered without opposition the Four Courts—the law courts of the city—the City Hall, where they first ran up the green flag of rebellion; the tramway power station, the gas works, Jacob's biscuit factory, where they seized the stocks for provisions; Boland's flour mills and bakery, where they compelled the bakers to bake bread for their army; two or three whisky distilleries, including Jameson's, from which they took grain to fill sandbags; the Westland-row Station, terminus of the line to Kingstown, the mail route to England; Broadstone Station, terminus of the line to Galway and the west: and several other buildings of importance, most of which were deserted by the usual occupants because it was Easter Monday.

In Sackville-street nearly all the big buildings near the Post Office were seized, and where there were blocks of shops entrances were driven through from one to another on all floors so that the entire blocks were honeycombed in preparation for house fighting. All were garrisoned with armed rebels.

At Trinity College and the Bank of Ireland, which faces it, the rebels late in the afternoon had a severe check. They attempted to seize both, forgetting perhaps that at Trinity College there was an Officers' Training Corps, which became early aware of the situation and armed to defend the building. When the rebels tried to force an entrance they were met with rifle fire.

They desisted, and attempted to force the doors of the bank, but here again they came under the fire of the young officers, who had taken up proper positions on the walls, and in spite of one or two rushes the rebels never were able to enter the bank itself. By and by they managed to get on to the roof, from which rebel sharpshooters tried to pick off the defenders of Trinity College, and a rifle duel continued all Monday evening; but the rebels were defeated, and the officers held Trinity College till relieved on Tuesday.

THE ONE FLAW.

In the generally admirably organised plan of the rebels they made one great mistake. They failed to seize the telephone exchange, and it was through this medium that news reached the Viceregal Lodge in Phoenix Park about noon. Through this also it was possible to send word to the great military camp of the Curragh, and orders were issued for all available reserve troops to be sent to Dublin without delay. Parties of these began to arrive on Monday evening late, and the desperate week of fighting for the recapture of Dublin began.

At the Post Office the rebels stamped all postal orders with a rubber stamp "Republic of Ireland." It is even said that they melted down some of the gold and silver coinage and issued it as a new Republican currency. At some shops they requisitioned food and handed in payment orders and cheques on the "Sinn Fein Bank," again with the authority of the Republic.

During the afternoon the rebels issued posters proclaiming the existence of the Republic, some of which were displayed in Sackville-street, where one of the leaders made a speech announcing the event and the "defeat everywhere" of the King's troops. An issue of a paper called the "Irish War News" came from Liberty Hall with a similar announcement, together with the names of the members of the Republican Government, and reports from P. H. Pearse, "commander-in-chief of the Republican forces," and "General" James Connolly, "commanding the Dublin district."

In the early hours of the rebellion the peaceable inhabitants of Dublin, accustomed to the sight of the volunteers on parade, took no notice of their marches to and fro, little thinking that there was anything novel in them, but as they began to go home in the evening they found the aspect of the city changed. Occasionally there were tragic meetings. One wellknown man—I do not give his name, because his grief should be his affair alone—who has lost one son on the battlefield in Flanders, was driven from his office by a number of rebels who included his only other son. In such a way has the rebellion sundered houses.

Many people were unable to get across Dublin and had to lodge where they could. To this day there are men in one part of the city who do not know how their families have fared on the other side of the city.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS SHOT.

For the most part, however, the rebels allowed civilians to go home. But they developed one hard-and-fast rule, and that was to shoot anyone in uniform on sight. In this way several officers returning from the races were killed and others had narrow escapes. One officer tells me that he was fired on five times while driving his motor-car through Grafton-street. He escaped, but a friend sitting next to him was shot dead. Another officer who returned with three ladies in his car and had to pass through Sackville-street early in the afternoon relates that opposite the Post Office he was stopped by a mere boy brandishing a revolver. The boy told him to take off his uniform. The officer thought the lad was drunk, but on his growing more menacing he knocked him down and drove off at full speed. By this time there were men at the upstairs windows of the shops in Sackville-street with rifles in their hands.

When the danger of a uniform became known many officers escaped by putting on civilian attire or wearing overcoats over their uniforms. In the outskirts of Dublin that afternoon some wounded soldiers convalescent in a hospital were shot by the rebels in cold blood.

In the evening the rebels began to throw up barricades in many districts of Dublin. The tramway-cars they had stopped in Sackville-street earlier in the day they overturned at each end of the road, and private motor-cars were seized for the same purpose. In Grafton-street drivers of motor-cars were diverted by a patrol from turning into the side street leading to Merrion-square and forced to go towards St. Stephen's Green, where the occupants were turned out and the cars stretched in a line round the outside of the Green.

Photo by "Central News."
GENERAL VIEW IN DUBLIN, SHOWING THE NELSON COLUMN, THE POST OFFICE AND THE METROPOLE HOTEL. CROWDS ARE VIEWING THE RUINS.

Photo by "Central News."
A VIEW IN SACKVILLE STREET, LOOKING TOWARDS CONNELL'S BRIDGE.

Photo by "Central News."
THE RUINS OF LIBERTY HALL, PHOTOGRAPHED AFTER ITS CAPTURE BY THE MILITARY.

Many people who had visited Dublin for the races and for a Bank Holiday outing were unable to get away at night. They besieged the station and managed to scramble into one or two of the trains that left before the rebels held up the stations; but very soon this became impossible.

SOLE EMBLEM KING'S AUTHORITY.

Towards nightfall on Monday a gunboat came up the Liffey in ignorance of the state of affairs. She was going to lie up for overhaul, and the officers and men were ready for leave. As she approached the authorities at Dublin Castle managed to send her a message. The guns were at once uncovered and the crew armed, and from then onward she did splendid work. She was at the time the sole emblem of the King's authority visible in Central Dublin. She menaced the rebels at Liberty Hall and her boats were continually employed in moving small detachments of troops up and down the river.

After nightfall her commander heard the sound of rifle firing near the town's electric power station, and, slipping quietly from his moorings, he went across the river and turned his searchlight on. It revealed a party of rebels attacking the few soldiers there, but under the glare of the light the insurgents ran. Twice on successive nights the gunboat frustrated similar attacks.

On Tuesday morning troops were arriving from the Curragh and systematic operations for the defeat of the rebels began. At first these were confined to establishing a cordon round the outskirts of the city at about the distance of the Circular-road. Barricades were erected on the roads leading to the centre of the city, and rifle duels began between them and the rebels.

SHELBOURNE HOTEL RECAPTURED.

An important success was gained later in the morning by the recapture of the Shelbourne Hotel. The soldiers were able to approach it from the rear owing to the fact that Trinity College was held by the Officers' Training Corps, and the rebels, surprised, were dislodged with little difficulty. Once inside the hotel the soldiers carried machine guns to the top of the building, and from there were able to fire right down on to the rebels entrenched in St. Stephen's Green. Many of them were at once killed or wounded, and the remainder retreated to the building of the College of Surgeons, which they proceeded to fortify.

On Tuesday afternoon the Curragh troops, who fought magnificently, came into collision with the rebels at several points nearer to their stronghold in the heart of the city. A troop of lancers charged down Sackville-street, clearing it of rioters. Side by side the cavalrymen galloped down, the hoofs of their horses ringing on the stones, and the rebels fled right and left. But in their charge the Lancers were enfiladed by rifle fire from the houses on each side, and some horses at any rate were killed, for their carcases are still lying in the street.

But on the whole the soldiers were still too few on Tuesday to do very much beyond investing the rebel positions at a distance, and reinforcements were asked for. It may be as well to state most positively that there was no disaffection whatever among the troops in Ireland. There was not a soldier in Ireland who was not prepared to shoot the rebels without mercy.

On Tuesday evening the first fire occurred in Dublin, when the office of the "Freeman's Journal" was burnt. It stood at the back of the Hotel Metropole and was perhaps selected as being the organ of Mr. John Redmond. Firemen who came to try to put the flames out were shot at by the rebels, and had to retreat.

JIM CONNOLLY SHOT.

Early on Wednesday morning troops began to arrive from England at Kingstown and were promptly marched towards the rebels' positions. A serious attempt was made to prevent the passage of the English troops from Kingstown to Dublin by road, a distance of about seven miles.

Soon after noon the soldiers succeeded in getting position from which Liberty Hall could be covered with rifles, and a gunboat came up the river to shell the building. It was a difficult job, for the gunner had to lay his gun to fire under a river bridge and between some other buildings.

A hit was recorded on Liberty Hall with every shot, and before a dozen rounds had been fired it became untenable, the rebels deserting it at the run under fire from the soldiers. At this moment James Connolly on the steps of Liberty Hall was shot dead. This was a tremendous blow for the insurgents, for Connolly was undoubtedly their best organiser, and their plans soon afterwards showed lack of cohesion.

On Wednesday afternoon the most stubbornly contested fight of the week took place for the possession of Earl-street, a short road leading to Sackville-street from the quays. The fight began behind barricades at each end and lasted for two hours. There were rushes by each side, but the soldiers gradually pushed their position forward and eventually drove the rebels away.

FIELD ARTILLERY AT WORK.

The steady advance along various streets leading to the heart of the city continued all Wednesday night, and by Thursday morning inner cordon had been established round the rebels' central positions in Sackville-street and the immediate surroundings, and they were also closely invested in one or two other places which they had fortified. They had been driven out of Jacob's biscuit factory, the gasworks, the City Hall, the outlying distilleries, and the College of Surgeons. They were still holding the Four Courts and Boland's flour mills.

From this time the tactics of the soldiers were somewhat changed in order to avoid loss of life. No further frontal attacks in streets took place, but field artillery was brought up and began to demolish the big buildings in which the rebel riflemen were holding out. In this way several big houses in Sackville-street were destroyed. The gunners began with the roofs, and then blew them to pieces floor by floor until at last the rebels were forced into the street, where they were met by rounds from Maxim guns and scores of them were killed.

The gunboat again played a part in the bombardment, of which I was a close witness. I had accompanied Mr. Birrell to Dublin that morning and was staying at the North-Western Hotel, on the quays, a short distance below Liberty Hall. The gunboat was moored in the river right opposite the hotel and began to fire at Boland's flour mills and a disused distillery beside it, on which the rebel flag could be seen. Snipers fired steadily on the gunners as they were at work, but every shell told.

A bang was followed an instant later by the sight of the shot striking the top of the building, a flash of flame, and the fall of part of the roof or wall. The tenth shot was directed at the rebel flag, and amid cheers was seen to hit and bring it down. This ended the rebels there. It was at noon in glorious sunshine in the heart of Dublin that such scenes as these were enacted.

DUELS WITH SNIPERS.

It was enough to try the courage of seasoned troops, and it must be recorded to the credit of the men engaged, most of whom had never before been in action of any kind, that they behaved with the utmost gallantry. They searched and cleared houses in which they never knew when a turn of the stairs might not bring them face to face with the muzzle of a loaded rifle—as indeed it too often did. They lay on all fours at the corner of roads leading to rebel quarters watching them night and day for a chance to shoot a sniper. They hid among chimney-pots, where a fall meant certain death, in order the better to see the hidden enemy, and many a long and deadly duel was carried out in this house-top war.

Machine guns were also mounted on tall buildings to kill snipers, and continuously till Saturday noon there were the rattle of machine guns, the zipp of bullets, and occasionally the roar of guns to be heard in all parts of Dublin.

At night flares were thrown up by our troops in order that the snipers might be located, and when they were, machine guns were turned on them. Another novel device was the use of hastily armed motor-lorries. I saw several of Messrs. Guinness's delivery lorries with a row of stout barrels on each side, and in between them four soldiers with rifles pointing out, two each side, going down the dangerous streets into the rebel quarters to pick off the enemy.

That day both sides were using hand bombs and grenades in house fighting. The rebels' bombs were roughly made out of odd tins filled with dynamite and old iron. The rebels also, it appeared, had a few machine guns, which had been taken from Liberty Hall into the Post Office.

On Thursday night great fires broke out in places held by the rebels in and around Sackville-street. Partly these were caused by the shell-fire of our troops, partly by arson committed by the rebels as they abandoned positions made untenable by the soldier marksmen.

A GREAT BLAZE.

A mile away from the North-Western Hotel an immense blaze lit up the sky with a glare that seemed to be reflected over almost the entire vault of the heavens. It spread steadily until, looking towards Sackville-street about 11 p.m., I could see a large front of flames. There were houses and shops afire on both sides of Sackville-street, down on the quays, and round at the back of the Custom House, whose dome rose black against the universal glare.

In one place, where the Linen Hall Barracks were on fire, the flames were rising fifty feet into the air. Occasionally there were explosions of rebel ammunition, and then, or when some big floor or wall fell, there was a great spout of flame that leapt like a gigantic firework display of sparks a hundred yards into the air.

In time the long rows of old tenement

(Continued on page 8.)

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, May 24, 1916.

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN BOMBAY.

The Annual Report on the working of co-operative societies in the Bombay Presidency in 1914-15 has just been published. Government, in reviewing the Report, note with satisfaction that the development of the co-operative movement has been well maintained during the year. A perusal of the Report, however, makes it clear that the satisfaction expressed by Government is not altogether justified. As the Resolution admits, there has been a distinct diminution in the rate of progress as judged by the number of new societies registered during the year, the net increase being only 139 as compared with 147 and 183 respectively in the two preceding years. The number of societies of all sorts in existence on April 1st, 1914, was 698. In the course of the year, 139 new societies were registered and 20 old societies cancelled, so that the number on March 31st, 1915, stood at 817. Allowing for variation in population, this figure compares very unfavourably with that of any other province,—Bengal with 1,992 societies, Bihar and Orissa with 1,087, the Central Provinces with 2,297, Burma with 1,490, Madras, United Provinces and the Punjab claiming over 1,400, 2,800 and 3,400. This result, which is attributed largely to the greater caution now exercised in the registration of new societies in the light of past experience, Government are inclined to view with equanimity. They consider that the consolidation of ground already gained is a matter of greater importance than the expansion of the movement into new areas where the need for co-operation has not yet made itself articulate. The policy indicated above is more likely to lead to stagnation than to any real progress that is desirable and possible. The Registrar himself in his Report refers to the very uneven distribution and quality of agricultural societies in different parts of the Presidency and attributes this to varying economic conditions. In Gujarat generally, he writes, the Patidars can get credit at easy rates and have shown little inclination to form societies. In the Konkan also, where the small landholder is comparatively rare, societies, he writes, can only be started with difficulty as the tenants are accustomed to depend on their Khot or landlord to finance agricultural operations. In the Deccan and Karnatak economic conditions are most favourable for the growth of societies, with thousands of small farmers and high current rates of interest. But the development, he says, has been very uneven. Dharwar, in the number and quality of its societies, still heads the Presidency; Bijapur has a number of excellent societies; Belgaum and Sholapur are beginning to go ahead and in the Valva Taluka of Satara a very good group of societies has been formed and is increasing in activity. "But," the Registrar is constrained to admit, "there are other places where conditions appear to be equally favourable in which no progress has been made." And it is obvious that the need for co-operation cannot make itself articulate in these and other unexplored tracts, if there are no societies existing in the neighbourhood to inspire that need. Kanara, for instance, parts of the Surat District,—especially the Jalalpur Taluka,—and some parts of the Panch Mahal District may be mentioned as places where apparently no efforts have been made to acquaint the people with the advantages of co-operation. As to the difficulty created by economic conditions, to which the Registrar refers, it is necessary to point out that insistence on this point connotes an insufficient understanding of the aims of the movement is this country as in others. By the union of forces in a co-operative society, material advantage is, indeed, secured to the members; and where the agriculturists are comparatively prosperous the inducement towards co-operation may not be great. But more than material advantage, co-operation fosters self-reliance and, as has been well said, "it is from the interaction of these influences that it is hoped to attain the effective realisation of the higher and more prosperous standard of life which has been characterised as 'better business, better farming and better living.'" And in this connection the attention of Government may well be drawn to the observation of the Committee on Co-operation. "We have found," the Committee stated in their Report,

"that there is a tendency not only among the outside public but also among supporters of the movement to belittle its moral aspect and to regard this as superfluous idealism. Co-operation in actual practice must often fall short of standards aimed at, and details inconsistent with co-operative ideals have often to be accepted in the hope that they may lead to better things. . . . But we wish clearly to express our opinion that it is to true co-operation alone, that is to a co-operation which recognises the moral aspect of the question, that Government must look for the amelioration of the masses. . . ."

Co-operation needs to be carried into every village, not because it is a panacea for the economic salvation of the average Indian ryot from his present state of hopeless indebtedness, but principally because next to education it is the only means of regenerating rural life in the country. The policy of cautiousness,—or rather over-cautiousness,—cannot obviously be attributed except in a very small degree to a regard for the consideration indicated. It is very largely dictated by an undue fear with regard to the financial organisation of the movement. That this fear is undue does not need to be demonstrated. The Presidency boasts of many rich commercial towns and the existence of the Central Co-operative Bank in Bombay with its command over some part of the surplus commercial money of the city, and the success of the existing district banks and urban societies in the Presidency especially in the Southern Maratha country,—to which the Report itself bears ample testimony,—all indicate that sufficient means exist for the provision of all the money that may be needed for the expansion of the movement. It is also sometimes argued that the existing supervising agency is not quite so sufficient as to make any expansion advisable. But all this is merely the result of a mistaken policy of drift adopted in the initial stages of the movement by Government themselves. Much remains to be done before the co-operative organisation of the Presidency can be said to be based on truly sound lines.

THE CHARACTER OF SIVAJI.

Colonel L. W. Shakespear, who has written an excellent "Local History of Poona and its Battlefields," (Macmillan, 5s net), received by yesterday's mail, vindicates Sivaji from the stupid aspersion which would relegate him to the position of a mere swashbuckler and murderer. Col Shakespear points out that "Sivaji had characteristics which lift him out of that category." We read:

"Besides being a first-rate rider, swordsman and marksman, he was noted for great filial affection and for remarkable consideration and respect towards women. Unlike his decadent successors, however, he would never allow a woman in or near his camps when he and his army took the field and it used to be said of him that he would rather hear the neighing of his enemies' horses than a woman's voice."

And yet, Sivaji exercised great fascination over women. The pathetic story of the unrequited love of Zaib-ul-Nissa, daughter of Aurangzib, is well known. Zaib fell in love with him when Sivaji was a prisoner, and later Aurangzib did offer his daughter in marriage to Sivaji with a view to cementing friendship, but the latter declined as he would not turn from his own religion to marry her. Zaib never married, and later, after Sivaji's death, when the fortress of Raigarh was captured and among others the little grandson of the great Mahratta Shahoo, was taken prisoner, Zaib took charge of him and brought him up. Mountstuart Elphinstone says of Sivaji that "he left behind him a name and character such as has never been equalled or approached by any of his countrymen." A Mahommedan historian quotes Aurangzib himself as saying of his great enemy that "he was a great captain, and the only one who has been able to raise a new kingdom while I have been trying to destroy the ancient sovereignties in India. My forces have been employed against him for nineteen years, nevertheless his state has increased." Colonel Shakespear bears witness to Sivaji's singular tolerance of religions other than his own. Mosques and the Koran were never violated, and no one ever suffered death at his hands owing to difference in religion. Col. Shakespear offers the interesting comment, "compare this with what was going on in in Europe at that period!" People who are inclined, in their ignorance to sneer at the Shivaji cult, should read Professor Rawlinson's recently published sketch of Shivaji's career, and then ask themselves whether he was not worthy to be ranked as a hero by the posterity of his race.

Notes of the Day

Sir John Nixon's Responsibility.

A very important statement was made in the House of Commons by Mr. Chamberlain on April 17th, which Reuter or the Censor, probably the latter, did not allow the public in this country to know anything about. Mr. Annan Bryce asked the Secretary of State for India whether the original suggestion for the advance on Bagdad was made by the Government of India or by the British Government; and whether the suggestion had the approval of General Townshend. Mr. Chamberlain made the following reply:—

The first proposal to advance on Bagdad after the battle of Kut-el-Amara was made neither by the Government of India nor by his Majesty's Government, but by the General Commanding-in-Chief in Mesopotamia. General Townshend was under the command of Sir John Nixon, and did not communicate with either the Government of India or with his Majesty's Government.

That is the first clear official statement on the subject that we have had. Why it should not have been communicated to the public in this country is a mystery. It would have saved a lot of unpleasant allegations and speculations. We now know that Sir John Nixon, and not the Home Government or the Government of Lord Hardinge, was responsible for the advance. It only remains to tell us, and the publication of the information ought not to be delayed, why Sir John Nixon failed to communicate to Delhi or London the strenuous objections advanced by General Townshend against the course that was being forced upon him. We should also like to know how much truth there is in the persistently circulated report that Sir John Nixon also flouted certain warnings that were given him by the Government of India. What is the necessity for keeping back all this information?

The Importance of Kut.

Apropos of the seige of Kut and the views of a high Russian official which were telegraphed the other day by Reuter, it it interesting to learn that the "Manchester Guardian" had also previously obtained the views of a "Russian authority" on the question of the military situation in Asia, which, though expressed with rather more intelligence, come to very much the same thing, and show how far General Townshend's gallant defence for so many weeks was serving the general cause. Very little importance is attached in military quarters in Russia to the operations before Kut, said this authority.

Their view is that General Townshend's task was to attract and keep immobilised as many Turkish troops as possible. This he has done very effectively. Not only was the Sixth Turkish Army nailed to the Bagdad front, but even the Fourth Army quartered in Syria could not move either against Egypt or towards Armenia, being compelled to watch and protect the communications with Bagdad, and espelially the short railway line, not quite completed, from Aleppo to the Euphrates, by which all the supplies had to be sent. Kut itself is not held to possess any strategic importance, after the rout of the Turkish force which was opposing the Russians in the direction of Bitlis.

The Billing Boom.

There has been no more remarkable instance of the capacity of the English crowd for being humbugged than that exhibited by the case of the much-boomed and self-booming aviation "expert" Billing. By a great deal of loud talking about himself as an authority on aviation, attacks on the Government, allegations against the Admiralty and the War Office, and mysterious hints that if he were given a free hand he would pulverise the Central Powers with a powerful raid by air machines, believed to be of wondrous invention, Mr. Billing arrived, with the help of the Northcliffe Press, in Parliament. There he has talked a great deal but his revelation is still to come. In the meanwhile, the "Daily Chronicle" has published the record of this highly-boosted expert and a review of his aeronautical achievements.

Patents "Awaiting Development."

Mr. Billing's career, as a Loundon journal remarks, has been exactly what might have been guessed from his feather-headed utterances. He has been knocking about the world since the early age at which he left school, trying his hand at one trade after another, chiefly in South Africa, and succeeding in nothing,—not even as an actor or a journalist. Having taken up aviation, he was engaged before the war on producing an omnibus-aeroplane for service between Southampton and the Isle of Wight, but the omnibus does not appear to have made even a trial run. Since the war he has bothered the Admiralty into trying a machine of his invention which came to ignominious grief; but this did not prevent him blackguarding the Admiralty for being so slow to recognise his genius as an inventor. As an aviator, he does not appear to have done anything at all beyond gaining a pilot's certificate, which he did for a wager,—apparently to show how little it implies. His aeronautical talents are chiefly demonstrated in the number of patents which he has registered, and which are still "awaiting development."

Indians and U. S. Immigration Restrictions.

Anti-Asiatic legislation is again on the anvil in Washington, after an interval of eight years. The House of Representatives has already passed and the Senate is declared to be likely to pass a Bill excluding, among other people, "Hindus and persons" who, like the Japanese, cannot become American citizens. It also contains a clause legalizing the agreement of 1908 between Mr. Root and Baron Takahira, then Japanese Ambassador at Washington, restricting the entry of the Japanese. "The Times" correspondent at Washington understands that Viscount Chinda, the present Japanese Ambassador, has informed Dr. Wilson that Japan regards such legislation as superfluous, as Japan has loyally lived up to the agreement. Viscount Chinda is also understood to have protested against bracketing the Japanese with "Hindus." Dr. Wilson, it is stated, has promised to try and get the proposed law altered to suit the Japanese. But, are we to expect that no friendly represations will be made by the British representative at Washington to get the edge of the Legislation softened towards "Hindus,"—by which term the American labels all Indians? By itself anti-Asiatic legislation puts the bar sinister against all Oriental peoples, but to make a still further distinction between the Japanese and other Asiatics would be an even more impolitic and inmeral step. Let the Japanese Government, by all means, fight for the rights of its subjects, but Indians expect the British Government also to intercede on their behalf.

The Food Scarcity in Prussia.

It is not far wrong to connect the latest German peace feelers with food scarcity. A special report of a striking debate on the food supply, which took place in the Prussian Diet early in March, bears out this suggestion. In defence of the Government policy, which was vehemently criticized, it was officially explained that, in consequence of the short harvest reaped last July, a grain census was taken in November. Prussia's normal production of grain is 14,000,000 to 15,000,000 tons, but in view of the comparative failure of the harvest it was anticipated that the yield last year would work out at a little more than 10,000,000 tons or about 30 per cent. lower than the normal. According to the official statement, however, the yield was ascertained to be even smaller than anticipated. If this was the state of things in Prussia six months ago, one wonders how the less fortunate partners in the Central Alliance are faring. Prussia, it must be remembered, has not scrupled to commandeer large stocks for her own use from her allies. If, therefore, her condition is far from prosperous, it is easy to imagine how desperate theirs must be.

Street Accidents in Paris.

In view of the interest that has been aroused in the subject of street accidents, it is interesting to learn that the record in Paris in respect of these accidents is lower than it has been for a long time. Whereas in 1914, there were 77 deaths from this cause, 20,135 cases of injury, and 48,280 of damage to property, the figures in each class for 1915 were only 80, 16,283, and 28,839. In spite of the small increase in deaths the totals are 68,492 in the earlier year and 45,792 in the second. This is ascribed to the absence of the motor-bus; and it is stated that it is accidents at night time which show the greatest decrease. Parisian critics, however, says an English contemporary, complain that the decrease is not as great as it should be considering how much traffic in the streets has been reduced since the war began.

THE TRIAL OF SIR ROGER CASEMENT.

SOME LEGAL QUESTIONS.

The capture of Sir Roger Casement, says the "Westminister Gazette," raises legal questions of the gravest moment, and these may be discussed without any infringement of the strict rule that guilt is not to be presumed and that no man is to be condemned unheard and except by due process of law. That, into whatever shapes the charges to be formulated against him be cast and whatever procedure be followed, he will be tried with scrupulous fairness and with the utmost care may be assumed.

His trial will obviously take rank with those great overs affecting the sovereignty of the King and the safety of the realm which are conveniently named "The State Trials," a series of the deepest interest to the student of law and history and, indeed, as Leslie Stephen long ago showed, likely to fascinate the general reader, did he but know them, more than most novels. That series exhibits the slow process by which the administration of our criminal jurisprudence in the case of crimes against the State passed from the grossest barbarity and the grossest unfairness into a state for which it may be truthfully claimed that no safeguard against injustice has been omitted and in which, as Erskine said, the accused for his defence, is covered "all over with the armour of the law."

Sir Roger Casement would appear to have been before he was taken prisoner on board an enemy ship which was carrying guns and ammunition to some destination; that destination was in all likelihood Ireland, and guns and ammunition being carried on an enemy ship may be assumed to be intended for purposes hostile to our King and his realm. So far anyone may go without injustice or without prejudging the issue: there may be, of course, a failure to prove guilt: there may be a defence to facts which *prima facie* point, unanswered to guilt. Taking, then, the fact of Sir Roger Casement's capture as having happened under the circumstances stated, he might conceivably have been treated as if charged with being caught red-handed, as it were, in an act of war, just as if he had been taken prisoner fighting alongside our enemies on the field of battle. Perhaps at present we hardly know enough of the circumstances; but, if the acts alleged could be held to fall under that category, it might be argued that a person so taken would be amenable to that form of justice which belligerents exercise through their military authorities at the seat of war, and under which those proved guilty of crimes of treason and of espionage are dealt with out of hand. This course does not seem to have been entertained, and perhaps it would have been wrong. At all events, the time for it has passed: Sir Roger Casement is in safe keeping, and clearly will be tried with all the careful precision and with all the calmness of our ordinary tribunals, whether military or civil.

He is said to be in military custody, and it is arguable that it might be proposed to try a person, even a civilian, by a courtmartial, under the Defence of the Realm Act, perhaps for an offence against Regulation 31, for instance, which prohibits the importation of arms and no doubt penalises inferentially any unsuccessful attempt to do the like. In any cases where it is proposed to try a British subject by court-martial the alleged offender may, if he "is not a person subject to the Naval Discipline Act or to military law," claim to be tried by a civil court with a jury. Perhaps the course of trial by court-martial may be deemed inapplicable or undesirable; it might be deemed, too, that to charge merely a breach of regulations would hardly meet the gravity of the case, though it would be wrong to assume that for such an offence, "if shown to have been committed with the intention of assisting the enemy," either the court-martial or the civil court could not impose the capital penalty.

If the Executive should choose the course of a trial for high treason the trial will be the first of the kind since 1903; until 1903, there had been no such trial since 1882, when Maclean was tried at Reading for shooting at the Queen, and was found insane. A trial for treason may be instituted by impeachment, a course which may be dismissed as out of the question, or before the High Court in the usual way, by means of indictment. No doubt the trial would be held before at least three judges, and it could be in camera, or partly so and partly public.

Our law of High Treason has had a long history, and has been from time to time much developed, both in its substance and in the procedure for trials. Out of the many heads of the substantial part of the law, suffice it for our immediate purpose to mention one only—adhering to the King's enemies. In the Statute of Treasons of 1351, the foundation of our treason law, the offence is defined as to "be adherent to the enemies of our lord the King in his realm, giving to them aid or comfort in the realm or elsewhere. This category might be held to meet the case. The kindred offence of levying war against the King seems to be limited to acts "within the realm," and it remains to be seen whether anything that happened near the shores of Ireland could be arguably said to have happened within the realm.

Just as the great Statute of Treasons of Edward III. founded the substantial law, so is the great Statute of 1695 the character of procedure in treason cases.

The State trials of the reign of Charles II. and of James II. had left painful memories; and those memories were not the monopoly of any one party. Each had suffered in its turn. Writers so different as Bunyan and Swift might be cited as testifying to the lingering sense of injustice which the State trials of those two reigns had caused. Parliament in 1695 passed, under the sheer force of revulsion,

(Continued on page 7.)

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

VERDUN WALL.

FUTILE GERMAN ATTACKS.

AUSTRIA'S GREAT EFFORT.

ITALIANS QUITE CONFIDENT.

A very desperate battle is proceeding before Verdun, the struggle being particularly fierce in the region westward of the Mort Homme. Several German attempts to extend their progress were defeated by the French curtain of fire and machine-guns.

On the left bank of the Meuse the French continued to progress south of Hill 287 and forced the enemy to evacuate a small work. West of Mort Homme the enemy was driven away from some new trenches. East of the Meuse the French attacked on a front of two kilometres, carried German trenches and penetrated the Douaumont Fort of which the enemy still holds the northern part.

The Germans attacked the British position at the north end of the Vimy Ridge and penetrated the front over a length of 1,500 yards and a depth varying from 100 to 300 yards.

It is evident that the Austrians have launched an immense effort against the Italian front, which it is confidently expected to overcome. In addition to massing the heaviest artillery, taken from the Russian front, in the Trentino, the Austrians deployed sixteen divisions of their best troops for the offensive in the sector between Adige and Brenta.

Four thousand German troops are expected in Bagdad in June and twelve thousand Austrians are already there. The Turks are weakening the defences of Constantinople and sending all possible reinforcements to Asia Minor.

It is reported that most of the German troops from the Graeco-Serbian frontier have left for France.

Russian submarines have sunk three more large German steamers in the

Official and Personal.

Mr. G. Rainey acts as Deputy Secretary, Finance Department, vice Mr. Gubbay.

DESPERATE FIGHTING BEFORE VERDUN.

TREMENDOUS LOSSES INFLICTED ON GERMANS.

VERDUN SITUATION.

FUTILE GERMAN EFFORTS.

DESPERATE BATTLE PROCEEDING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, May 22.

A very desperate battle is proceeding before Verdun. This afternoon's communiqué says that infantry actions continued west of the Meuse. French bomb-throwers in Avocourt Wood gained successes and occupied several blockhouses.

The struggle has been particularly desperate in the region westward of the Mort Homme. Several German attempts to extend their progress were defeated by our curtain of fire and machine-guns.

Then the French attacked, recapturing part of the ground lost during Saturday night. The Germans east of the Meuse made counter-attacks on the Haudremont Quarries, which we captured yesterday.

All attacks were defeated and resulted in very heavy German losses, while the French on the outskirts of Vaux carried to-day a German trench.

The Germans in Champagne discharged poison-gas in the Souain-Sommepy zone. The wind immediately changed and a cloud of gas enveloped the German trenches.

FRENCH AERIAL EXPLOITS.

Referring to aviation the communiqué says that French aeroplanes at Verdun attacked German captive balloons and six fell ablaze. In air combats three German aeroplanes fell.

French bombarding air-squadrons successfully attacked railway stations in the regions of Roye and Metz and dropped bombs on two munitions depots, also on bivouacs between Thionville and Metz. They also attacked the Headquarters establishment.

Two French airships dropped numerous bombs on the German railway lines northward of Verdun.

GERMAN TRENCHES CARRIED

FRENCH PENETRATE DOAUMONT FRONT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, May 23.

A communiqué says: On the left bank of the Meuse we continued to progress south of Hill 287 and forced the enemy to evacuate a small work which they had occupied since the 18th instant.

Our counterattacks west of Morthomme drove the enemy from some new trenches they had occupied.

Our infantry on the right of the Meuse, after a powerful artillery preparation, assaulted German positions on a front of two kilometres, from the west of Thiaumont Farm to the east of the Douaumont Fort.

Our troops attacked on the whole front and carried German trenches and penetrated the Douaumont Fort of which the enemy still holds the northern part.

Numerous prisoners remained in our hands.

A successful surprise attack in Bouchot Wood on the heights of the Meuse cleared the German trenches for a length of 300 meters, and we captured prisoners.

Our batteries in Argonne vigorously bombarded Montillois, Montfaucon and Cheppy Wood.

French aeroplanes pursued and overtook a German machine which was returning from bombarding Dunkirk and brought it down north-east of Cassel.

Two enemy aeroplanes were brought down in a fight in the air in Alsace.

"YESTERDAY'S BATTLE."

TREMENDOUS SLAUGHTER OF GERMANS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, May 22.

A semi-official statement published here refers to the tremendous slaughter inflicted on the Germans in yesterday's battle. Wave after wave of infantry being pitilessly mown down.

"Shock coloumns" followed these waves, but gusts of artillery drove them back to their trenches with bloody losses in great confusion.

While the enemy have been wasting their strength on the left bank of the Meuse, French assaults on the right bank, which remains the principal battlefield, have gained important ground on the Douaumont Plateau.

ENEMY'S STUPENDOUS LOSSES

75 PER CENT OF ASSAILANTS LOST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 23.

A message to "The Times" from Paris, summing up the bloody fighting at Verdun since Saturday afternoon, says that Hill 295 of Mort Homme is no longer completely in French hands. The summit is now swept by the artillery of both sides.

The price paid by the Germans for this success on a small portion of the front attacked was enormous and does not bring the enemy nearer to the achievement of the objective with which he started on February 21st.

The assault was carried out by eight successive waves of infantry at intervals of fifty yards. A whole Bavarian brigade took part and was caught by machine guns and lost forty per cent. of its effectives before it got to grips with the French infantry. After that bomb and bayonet fighting cost the enemy dearly.

It is estimated that seventy-five per cent. of the assailants were killed or wounded.

The artillery preparation for the assault culminated on Saturday afternoon in the concentration of 60 batteries on the south-western and north-eastern slopes of Mort Homme, obliterating the first French line.

The enemy's assaulting columns, as is now his custom, were preceded by a skirmishing reconnaissance, consisting of officers, non-commissioned officers and volunteers. The enemy's possession of trenches was not undisturbed.

Fighting continues very fiercely.

AUSTRIA'S IMMENSE EFFORT.

DISTRIBUTION OF FORCES.

WHERE THE BEST TROOPS CAME FROM.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

ROME, May 22.

A semi-official statement says:—On May 15th there were on the Italian front thirty-eight Austrian divisions drawn from Galicia and the Balkans and some new formations.

Sixteen divisions of the best troops were intended for the offensive in the sector between Adige and Brenta. The Austrians had also massed in the Trentino their heaviest artillery taken from the Russian front.

Thus it is evident that the Austrians have launched an immense effort against our front, but our brave army is stemming the furious offensive, quite confident in the final outcome.

ITALIANS REPULSE FIERCE ONSLAUGHT.

ENEMY CONTINUE TO MAKE SUCCESSIVE ATTACKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, May 23.

A communiqué records minor actions in the Tonale and Adamzello zones and weak enemy attacks between Garda and Adige.

A fierce enemy onslaught on the left bank of the Adige was repulsed with great slaughter.

The Austrians, supported by numerous powerful guns, continued to make successive attacks between Astico and Brenta and the Sugana Valley.

PRINCIPLE OF A SINGLE FRONT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 23.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The "Tribuna" in voting for the principle of a single front, suggests a diversion by the Allies in the eastern theatre.

RUSSIAN SUBMARINE ACTIVITY.

THREE GERMAN STEAMERS SUNK IN BALTIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COPENHAGEN, May 22.

Russian submarines have sunk three more large German steamers in the Baltic.

PETROGRAD, May 23.

A communiqué confirms the sinking of three German steamers in the Baltic by a Russian submarine.

ITALIAN AND SWEDISH SHIPS SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 22.

The Italian sailing vessel Santandrea has ben sunk and the Swedish steamer Rosalind has been sunk by a mine off Stockholm. The crew was saved.

PIRACY IN MEDITERRANEAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MARSEILLES, May 23.

A German submarine sank the steamer Languedoc on Saturday in the Mediterranean.

The crew were saved but the captain was taken prisoner because he resisted the attack.

GERMAN TROOPS FOR BAGDAD.

TURKS CONCENTRATING IN ASIA MINOR.

CONSTANTINOPLE DEFENCES WEAKENED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 22.

A telegram from Bukharest dated May 16th says that four-thousand German troops are expected in Bagdad in June and twelve-thousand Austrians are already there.

The Turks are weakening the defences of Constantinople and sending all possible reinforcements to Asia Minor.

They are concentrating a large force at Marash, three days march north-east of Alexandretta.

Deserters who have arrived at Salonika confirm reports of the departure of most of the German troops from the Graeco-Serbian frontier for France.

INTENSE FIGHTING IN ARTOIS

ENEMY PENETRATE BRITISH FRONT LINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 23.

A British communiqué says: After a heavy bombardment all yesterday, reaching its greatest intensity in the afternoon, the enemy attacked our position at the north end of the Vimy Ridge and penetrated the front over a length of 1,500 yards and a depth varying from 100 to 300 yards. Our artillery to-day heavily bombarded the German positions.

We sprang mines at Roclincourt, the Hohenzollern Redoubt and the quarries.

There was also mining activity at Nouville and Fleurbaix.

Both artilleries were active opposite Lens and Ypres.

We obtained direct hits on an enemy battery east of Blaireville.

Enemy aeroplanes were active yesterday. Many were engaged and eight driven off. One of our reconnaissance machines was forced to land in enemy lines.

BRITISH PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

TREATMENT SOMEWHAT BETTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 22.

In the Commons Lord Robert Cecil said that the treatment of British prisoners in Germany had improved except in some industrial establishments.

He assured the House that reprisals had not been lost sight of, but Government was anxious to avoid adopting such a course if possible.

GERMANS REPLACE AUSTRIANS ON RUSSIAN FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ZURICH, May 22.

Eighty thousand German troops were recently sent to the Russian front to replace the Austrians who were sent to the Isonzo front.

RUSSIANS REPULSE GERMAN ATTACKS

PETROGRAD, May 23.

A communiqué mentions the repulse of German attacks north of Lake Narooz, and north-west of Czartorysk.

Elsewhere, from the Gulf of Riga to the Roumanian frontier, there were only fusillades.

CONTINUOUS RAIN IN RIGA REGION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 23.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The "Morning Post's" Petrograd correspondent says new units have arrived on the enemy's northern front, some from the Italian front.

"The Times" Petrograd correspondent says in the Riga region there is frost at night and rain has been continuous for the past fortnight.

A PROFESSOR'S DILEMMA.

INDIAN MONEY HOARDS "ON TAP."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 22.

In a lecture before the Royal Institution on "Finance of the War," Professor Foxwell said, that he could not understand why we had not tried to tap the large hoards in India for the purposes of a loan.

GENERAL SMUTS' SURROUNDINGS.

"A BLOOMIN' ZOO."

BIG GAME HUNTERS' PARADISE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 22.

Reuter's special representative with General Smuts says that the campaign is being carried on in a land of surprising beauty, with snow-cooled mountain torrents and deep and dark forests.

It is dominated by the mountain of Kilimanjaro which the natives worship as a fetish and is infested with lions leopards and other big game, so that a cockney chauffeur complained that "it was a bloomin Zoo where animals were not locked up at night."

Round Moshi there are great German coffee and rubber plantations. Most of the trade is in the hands of the Greeks or Indians.

All German houses are loop-holed, which fact testifies to the grim relations existing between the natives and German colonists.

A DIFFICULT COUNTRY.

A correspondent states that had the enveloping movement in advance on Moshi been carried out more quickly, a great capture would have been made, but the density of the country delayed the operations of General Vandeventer, who was to have enveloped the enemy on the left. He was held up by a crocodile-infested river and so was unable to intercept the enemy.

POSITION OF LABOUR IN AGRICULTURE.

DANGER POINT REACHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 22.

Speaking on the Agricultural Estimates in the Commons, Mr. Acland warned farmers that they must not be prejudiced against women working on land. The danger-point had been reached regarding the position of labour in agriculture.

Mr. Acland affirmed that 270 fishing vessels and 500 lives had been lost at the hands of the enemy, but fishing had proceeded regularly. (Cheers.)

THE TRIAL OF SIR ROGER CASEMENT.

(Continued from page 6.)

a measure which gave to the accused in all cases of treason privileges and advantages, as they then seemed; which were not extended to other persons on trial even for capital offences until comparatively recent times; indeed, some special conditions still remain peculiar to trials of high treason. Inter alia, the prisoner became entitled to have counsel of his own choice assigned to him, whereas other persons on trial were refused counsel altogether; a copy of the indictment had to be provided to him ten days before the trial, in those days a privilege more valuable than it is now, and involving a considerable delay for defence to be prepared; then a sight of it was utterly denied at all times in cases of ordinary crime; a list of the jurors had to be furnished to the accused, with the privilege of peremptory challenge; he was also to receive a list of the witnesses, with their description; and, to quote Erskine's superb exordium in his speech for Hadfield, there must be "*twice* the testimony against him as would be legally competent to establish his guilt on a similar prosecution by the meanest and most helpless of mankind," in allusion to the new rule of evidence requiring two witnesses to prove a charge of treason at the suit of the King, whereas the humblest person might legally sustain a prosecution on the evidence of but one. The law to-day is not in all respects unchanged, but the changes have not rendered less the safeguards for a fair trial, upon which Erskine so eloquently enlarged. There is, indeed, the additional safeguard of a Court of Criminal Appeal.

The procedure necessitates that there shall be a fair interval between the alleged offence and its trial, and further between trial and execution in the event of a conviction. Erskine said, "What can be a more sublime spectacle than to see a statutable disqualification of a whole nation for a limited period, a fifteen days' quarantine before trial, lest the mind should be subject to the contagion of partial affections! He claimed that a trial for treason under such conditions exhibited "to the whole civilised world a perpetual monument of our national justice." His oratorical note was generally pitched in a high key. We may be content to say, more modestly, to-day, that even in war time and under circumstances lending themselves to great public excitement Sir Roger Casement's trial will be conducted with scrupulous care, and, within the Court itself, in an atmosphere of perfect calmness.

RAIN OF SHELLS ON VERDUN.

VISIT TO ABANDONED TOWN.

CHARACTER AND MORAL OF HEROIC ARMY.

The defence of Verdun, writes Mr. Stanley Washburn, the well-known war correspondent, in a communication from Verdun dated April 16, is the story of the character and moral of an heroic Army which, though taken in its least expected quarter, could not be blasted out of its stubborn determination to resist, even though the Germans have for weeks employed the products of their industries and their human resources almost without interruption, having always a system of transport and communications which has never faltered since the first attack. With all this expenditure the Germans have only been able to bend the defence, and this at a cost of at least double what the capture of Verdun would have been worth to them from a strategic point of view.

Through the courtesy of the French Government every facility was placed at my disposal to enable me to visit and observe the situation as it exists to-day in Verdun. The city to-day impressed me as I motored in over the Bridge about 10 o'clock this morning as being one of the most depressing places to visit I have yet encountered in the war zone. The Germans, having failed to realize their aspirations in breaking the French line of defence outside the town, have turned their attention toward the complete destruction of the city itself. With Teutonic thoroughness they are pouring shells into Verdun at the rate of from 400 to 800 daily, taking one quarter of the town after another, already, as I am credibly informed, having fired 30,000 shells within the last 40 days.

SCENE OF DESOLATION.

The sunshine of a perfect spring morning shone on streets utterly deserted by any human being save an occasional soldier hurrying on an urgent message, the scene being relieved only by lonely dogs skulking through the alleys. Every window and door was barred and Verdun was the picture of an abandoned city. What otherwise would have been absolute silence was broken by the terrific detonations of high explosive shells. These arrived about once every two minutes with the accuracy and sound of young express trains, their landing being announced by a detonation like the explosion of a land mine, with clouds of dust and *debris* leaping into the air like an eruption from a volcano. The calibres of these ambassadors of Teuton "frightfulness" apparently range from 15 to 38 cm. (six to 15in.). Personally I observed four of the latter explode and stated mildly, their arrival was extremely impressive. Five and six storey buildings simply melt into piles of *debris*, while clouds of dust rising hundreds of feet, probably encourage enemy observers to continue their higher military aims.

Accompanied by the Governor of the fortress I motored to an observation point in the adjacent forts, where an excellent view of the entire terrain is available. High-power telescopes made it possible to see the Germans behind their lines. Save for the shelling everywhere, and especially in the town itself, the day was relatively quiet.

EXTENT OF GERMAN LOSSES.

It seems difficult to get any accurate estimate of the German losses, but from all sources questioned and from observation of the conditions and terrain where fighting has taken place here, compared with analogous country on the Eastern front where I know the losses, approximately the Germans must certainly have lost from 175,000 to 200,000 men. When one considers the enormous numbers and accuracy of the French "75's," it is possible that even more casualties may have resulted. The most extraordinary feature of this entire defence has been the capacity of the French to adapt themselves to the situation in the matter of transport. I am informed that the Germans had 12 lines of rail feeding this front. The French met this rail shortage by motor transport, which after the first few days enabled them to fight with a relatively small handicap against the Germans.

After the visit of Colonel Repington to Verdun I do not wish to discuss the military factors, but from personal observation and superficial investigation during a single day, it seems improbable that the Germans will be able to secure decisive advantages here without losses which are increasingly incommensurate with their strategic gains. From prisoners I talked with I gather that the news of the Verdun failures is beginning to percolate along the German front, resulting in great depression in the German lines.

Before going to Verdun I spent two days in the Argonne district, visiting two separate corps, inspecting the first line trench and observation points. Accompanied by the General Commanding I examined the entire organization of one crops, including the transport, commissariat, and intelligence and all other departments, and have never seen more efficient organization—not excepting the best of the Japanese. The moral of the French soldiers is perfectly extraordinary and it is an inspiration to be with them.

SITUATION IN MACEDONIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 23.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The "Central News" Paris message states that according to Salonika despatches the state of roads renders serious operations impossible. The flooding of the Vardar has rendered some enemy positions untenable but has scarcely affected the Allies.

TURKS AND THE TIGRIS.

FLOODS AS WAR FORCES.

SLUICES THAT TURN DESERTS INTO MERES.

The Turks, aided by German engineers, have, without a doubt, frequently utilised the rivers of Mesopotamia as a powerful weapon for waging war against us, writes Canon I. T. Parfit in the "Daily Chronicle."

It is absurd to suppose they would neglect such an opportunity for offence and defence as they have expert knowledge of its possibilities, and have been tampering with these wonderful waters for perhaps hundreds of years.

I am convinced that the "exceptional floods" we have been hearing about were not natural, and I know that for more than 15 years the German surveyors have been marking out every feature of these battle fields in Mesopotamia.

Twenty-one years ago I started out with a caravan from Bagdad, in the month of April, to travel along the busy pilgrim road to Babylon and Kerbela, intending to halt for the night at a well-known Khan five hours' distance from the city.

After about three hours' travelling we found the road was blocked by a flood, which compelled us to make a detour that lengthened our journey by four hours, and our destination could only be reached by crossing a rough pontoon bridge, hastily constructed by the considerate Turks for the benefit of the thousands of pilgrims who had to pass that way.

THE BRIDGE BUILDERS.

We were getting ravenously hungry, as our food was locked up in the trunks that were securely tied on the backs of baggage animals. We did not bargain for such a long journey, and dared not stop to unpack our mules lest we should be benighted upon a road infested with robbers; so, great was our joy when we espied the bridge, and without the slightest demur we paid the heavy toll levied by polite Turkish officials who guarded the approach, and we breathed a deep sigh of relief when we found ourselves safe at last on the other side of the flood. What wonderful people these Turks are, how polite when they rob you.

THE FLOOD MAKERS.

We were actually blessing them for making that bridge—but that night we heard a group of Arabs cursing them for having created the flood! They knew the river was rising, and the pilgrim season was in full swing, so they made a breach in banks of the Euphrates and flooded a depression within 12 miles of the Tigris.

They made a bridge which cost a few hundred liras, and reaped thousands of pounds profit by the tolls taken from the pilgrims, besides sharing the spoils with the robbers that stripped the travellers who were benighted along the roads.

Now, as it is possible for the Turks to bring the waters of the Euphrates so near to the Tigris, so it is possible also to bring the waters from this or that river to where they will create the "exceptional floods" that have constantly hampered the movements of our forces.

IF RUSSIANS CAME TO TIGRIS.

We shall not be able to deprive them of this weapon of offence until we have secured possession of the banks of the river some 50 miles north of Bagdad, unless the Russians are earlier on the Tigris below Diabekr, or (better still) below Mossul. In this case the Germans will be again surprised at the co-operation amongst their Allied enemies, and the Turks may be prevented from flooding the plains that lie in the path of the Russian advance from the Persian boundary.

This would otherwise, at this season, be a very simple matter, as every spring the river rises at Bagdad more than 20 feet through the melting of the snows on Ararat and the other mountains of Armenia.

The tortuous nature of the Tigris is another factor which makes the project possible, since Bagdad, like Kut, lies at the corner of a great bend in the river, and a carefully selected breach in the banks immediately places the town on an island, protected by miles of floods that cannot be drained and that take months to evaporate.

MESOPOTAMIA—"BETWEEN THE RIVERS."

The deep soft mud which covers the whole of Mesopotamia after heavy rains, the slippery roads and slimy marshes that remain when the floods have subsided, seriously impede all pedestrian traffic, and must make military operations peculiarly trying and difficult.

A little patience and much sympathy with our brave troops in their arduous undertakings would be more natural under the circumstances than impatient clamourings for those decisive victories.

The Turco-Germans are not having it all their own way, for some of these watery weapons that our enemies have used against us are likewise at our disposal. With cannon fire we may destroy some of the banks which shelter from floods the encampments of our foes.

Then also, where the river is high the oozing of the waters through the soft soil is likely to have the effect of driving the ill-clad Turks from the flooded trenches.

The "Nazeez" is an interesting feature of the Mesopotamian lowlands. Small lakes and numerous pools will quite suddenly arise out of the earth like a mirage, and in answer to your question as to where it comes from the Arabs will simply tell you it is the "Nazeez" which appears in the spring time with the rise of the river.

They cannot explain that it percolates from the Tigris through the subsoil and appears above the surface wherever the land is lower than the level of the river.

This phenomenon was probably as much responsible for the flooding of the Turkish trenches at Sanna-i-Yat as the north-west wind referred to in General Lake's dispatch.

WATER TRANSPORT.

There is another factor wholly in our favour in this fight with floods. For the amphibious conflicts which took place near and west of Kurnal (the old confluence of Tigris and Euphrates) we were obliged to build thousands of "Bellams" or long shallow boats which our men quickly learned to punt with surprising alacrity over the marshes around Nasiriyeh (on the Euphrates, 100 miles S. of Kut). These are all ready at our disposal, and may have been brought up the Shatt-el-Hai for the assault upon the Sanna-i-Yat trenches across the Umm-el-Braim marshes. Our enemies, however, have only got the clumsy, round Bagdad "Guffahs" which are as dangerous in a flood as they are immovable in a marsh.

Then again if the elements have hitherto hampered us and checked our movements, they must also be helping us to solve the "drink problem" that drove our thirsty troops back from Ctesiphon.

With the rise of the river it is easy to cut small channels for the conveyance of fresh running water to a considerable distance from the river bank, which must be a tremendous advantage to us when deploying troops across these arid plains.

A GARDEN BY THE RIVER.

There is still one further advantage which must be mentioned, and for which we should be deeply grateful. The troublesome stormy season of floods and rain is all to the good for the beleaguered forces in Kut-el-Amara.

Our aeroplanes could have had no difficulty in supplying General Townshend with abundance of seeds, and this is the season when everything grows tremendously fast in the rich alluvial soil of Mesopotamia.

The one thing needful is water and if the gardens can be kept irrigated, when the rains have ceased, there may be food enough for the troops to go on with, and the garrison may be saved.

BUSINESS WAYS OF JAPANESE SHIPPERS

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We cannot really sufficiently thank "An Indenting Office" for ventilating the feelings of,—we should say,—over 90 per cent of indenting houses in Bombay that have got anything to do with Japanese shippers and thus exposing them not too late. We not only corroborate every syllable in their letter but give a further most upsetting experience. An X, shipper, owes us nearly Rs. 400 by way of commissions, of shortage in goods supposed to be shipped and by quietly drawing against goods not ordered and not saleable and then asking us to sell them at the best price with a promise to make good the loss if any. More than a year has passed and the shipper had twice the audacity to say "I herewith enclose a cheque" which is never to be found there. The second important point is unwillingness of Japanese Banks to help us as fully as they do their own firms, i.e., if we have to open a letter of credit for certain specific articles in some specific quantities, the bank refuses to bother itself with all this and enforces us merely to say "Merchandise." While when we receive an L/c opened in our favour for exporting any articles the bank informs us: (1) the name and the quality of the article, (2) the quantity of the article, and (3) the date before which the shipping must take place. Now we really fail to imagine if the Japanese commercial community is so shortsighted as practically to take advantage of the present conditions without a moment's thought for the future. Anyway we shall be very thankful if any of your readers can suggest to us a practical way to realise our dues, and to enforce the shippers on the other side to adhere to (1) quality, (2) quantity, (3) shipping times and (4) the execution of orders placed not "when and how" it suits them but "when and how" they have agreed to do so.

Thanking you in anticipation for finding a spare space in your widely-read paper,—Your, etc.,

ONE IN THE SAME BOAT.

A CALCUTTA VOLUNTEER IN MESOPOTAMIA.

HIS EXPERIENCES AS FIELD AMBULANCE DRIVER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 23.

Another Calcutta man has returned from Mesopotamia on sick leave, Mr. C. Robinson, enlisted on November 13th of last year in the mechanical transport. He was at once made a Corporal and five days later he was sent to the front as driver attached to No. 1 Field Ambulance. Corporal Robinson witnessed the battle of Sheik Saad in February and gained his first experience on that occasion in removing the wounded under fire. On March 8, during the battle of Orah, he was driving the wounded back to the base hospital when a shell burst near the ambulance and he was wounded in the leg. On that occasion the British forces got to within seven miles of Kut. Corporal Robinson says all troops are in the best of spirits and are confident of reaching Baghdad. Among those taken prisoner with General Townshend is Corporal Gates R. F. A., who will be remembered as the winner of heavy weight boxing championship.

THE IRISH REVOLT.

(Continued from page 5.)

houses near the Custom House caught fire and added to the inferno. No one, in face of the rebels, was making any attempt to put out the fires, but on the fringes of them the soldiers were doing their best to prevent them from spreading in certain directions.

At first the Maxim gun and rifle firing had been as loud as usual, but as the fires grew even the rebel snipers must have been overawed, for the noise of shooting died right away, and the stamping of restive horses and the distant crackle of the flames were the only sounds. So bright was the firelight that one could see to read a mile away.

When we were awakened again at the hotel at four o'clock on Friday morning by another tremendous rattle of machine guns the fires seemed to be burning as fiercely as ever, but at breakfast time only wisps of smoke were rising from a great blank space round the Nelson Pillar, and the daylight shone through the burnt-out windows of Linen Hall Barracks till they looked like rows of grinning skulls.

On Friday afternoon I went in a motor-lorry round the outskirts of the rebel quarters. This, be it remembered, was four clear days after the outbreak of the rebellion. Yet the streets were still deserted save by military cars tearing along at a great pace past the roads commanded by rebel snipers. A motor-lorry which had broken down at the end or one street, had had to be hastily abandoned. Soldiers were lying at each street corner peering round it with rifles at the shoulder and the ground around them strewn with empty cartridge cases. The whizz of bullets often sounded quite close, while the rattling of more or less distant firing was continuous.

Clustered in the doorways or peeping out from windows could be seen the respectable inhabitants. There was a furtive air about them, as though they had been taught by experience that they might have to "duck" at any moment. No shops were open, and the people in even the better-class districts must have been living by strict rationing of the food they had in house on Monday.

Occasionally a motor-ambulance dashed past us, and the Mater Misericordiae Hospital was showing a Red Cross flag at every window.

On Friday evening the sniping was much less than on the previous day, and the rebels were completely invested in what was left of Sackville-street. They set fire with paraffin to the Post Office, and the spectacle of the fires on Thursday, night was repeated on a slightly lesser scale. Further fires occurred in surrounding districts.

NEARING THE END.

When the flames at the Post Office began to make the place too hot the rebels retired in a body to the Coliseum Music Hall, fired on by the soldiers as they went. This was early on Saturday morning, and they left many dead in their retreat.

This morning the only places of importance still held by the rebels were the Four Courts and the Coliseum, over both of which the green flag still floated. About noon, however, P. H. Pearse was wounded, and, as I have stated, headed an unconditional surrender of the remaining rebels in the Sackville-street district. It is probable that sniping may go on for some time. This is very difficult to stop, for often when houses are searched a sniper resumes his ordinary clothes, hides his rifle and escapes until, perhaps, he is tempted to snipe again. But on the whole the "Irish Republic" has now ended, a complete and utter fiasco.

The task of supreme importance now is feeding the starving people and refashioning the life of the city. A committee of civil and military leaders met on Friday morning under Mr. Birrell's presidency to consider the food question, and Dublin has been divided into districts under military control, in each of which an inventory of the available foodstuffs is being taken. Some cases of dire necessity have been relieved by the local officers in districts on their own responsibility.

The Co-operative Bakery was ordered to open on Friday and distribute loaves. A long queue of women and children were waiting their turn when the rebel snipers turned their fire upon them, and three children under twelve years of age and an old woman of seventy were shot. Truly, the rebels have learnt well from their German masters.

This morning the food distribution is better managed in my own district. Two trawlers that came in with fish were commandeered and the supplies given to the poor women of the neighbourhood, who came along under military guard to get the food.

The military are also housing a large number of refugees in the Customs House, among them some members of an English theatrical party stranded in Dublin.

It is still impossible to go more than a few streets distant from where one is staying without a military pass. The issuing officers are inundated with applications for them from poor women who want to go to Confession, and these are generally granted. At the same time the restrictions are very necessary, for there are numerous spies of the rebels still about.

A number of rebel prisoners are confined in North Wall Station. They seem on the whole a very poor class of men, and the proportion of youths is very noticeable. They were white-faced and in obvious terror of what their fate might be, but on the whole it cannot be said that the rebels have lacked courage.

Martial law is strictly observed, and in consequence of the proclamation withdrawing the right of trial in civil courts all the rebels may be tried by courts-martial.

To-night the city is still in almost complete darkness, save for a blaze from the Hotel Metropole, which has been burning all day and seems to be the last of the rebel fires.

MR. BIRRELL'S STATEMENT.

"NOT AN IRISH REBELLION."

In the House of Commons on May 3rd, Mr. Birrell, Secretary of State for Ireland, made a personal statement in connection with the disturbances in Ireland. Mr. Birrell said the House had already been promised a debate at the earliest opportunity consistent with public interest in order to discuss the whole of the recent affairs in Ireland. They had also been promised a true, searching and particular inquiry as to the causes of the insurrection and as to the degrees of responsibility of the Irish Government for all that had taken place. In that debate he would, as a private member, be able to take part. The inquiry was concerned with the whole administration during the last few months. It would therefore be unfair, unwise and improper to seize this opportunity without the permission of the House to say anything relative to what might transpire during the conduct of the inquiry.

"NO OTHER COURSE OPEN."

"After all I have seen and heard during the last few days in Dublin, fresh in my memory, a memory which will never fade, I should be unable to say anything about such events. He might say, however, that he was not unaware of the Sinn Fein movement.

not unaware of the Sinn Fein movement.

Proceeding, Mr. Birrell said the warfare in Dublin was not street fighting but house and road occupation and the dupes who followed their leaders never enlisted for such a purpose.

Mr. Birrell then said he had placed his resignation in the hands of the Prime Minister, who had accepted it. There was no other course open. If on his part there had been an error it did not proceed from any lack of thought or consideration or anxiety on his part. He could assure his critics they must change their tactics. His supreme aim and duty was to maintain if possible an unbroken and unimpaired front.

He was well aware of the difficulties of the situation; but he conceived it his duty to run great risks in order to maintain in the face of Europe the picture of unbroken union within the boundaries of Ireland. He might have committed errors, but he asked the House to consider what some of the consequences might have been had an attempt been made to suppress the movement and take away its arms.

UNITY OF IRELAND.

Despite what had happened the unity of Ireland had been preserved. This was no Irish rebellion. (Cheers.) He hoped that, although put down, as it must be, with courage, yet at the same time humanity could be displayed towards the dupes who had been led astray by their leaders. When yesterday he left Dublin and for the last time drove through the scorching ruins of Sackville-street, and when he was surrounded by the ruins of his own hopes and aspirations, one ray of comfort was graciously permitted to reach his heart. That was that this was no Irish rebellion. Irish soldiers were still earning glory in all fields of war and evidence was already forthcoming that some measures of good might come out of this great evil.

Mr. Asquith said that as the matter was one for inquiry, he would only say he was sure the House in every quarter had listened to his right hon. friend with sympathy and emotion. He possessed in an exceptional degree the regard and affection of his colleagues, and during his (Mr. Asquith's) public life no personal loss had he more acutely felt or deplored.

Mr. John Redmond said Mr. Birrell had been animated by a single-minded devotion to what he regarded as the highest interest of the country. He (Mr. Redmond) felt he had incurred some share of the blame which Mr. Birrell laid at his own door, because he entirely agreed with his view that the danger of an outbreak of this kind was not a real one; and what he said might have influenced the right hon. gentleman in his management of Irish affairs. Mr. Birrell left Ireland in melancholy circumstances, but he had conferred great and imperishable benefits on Ireland. Mr. Redmond entered a plea for leniency for the mass of misguided people.

Sir Edward Carson regretted that Mr. Birrell's career in Ireland, so well intentioned, had terminated in such unfortunate circumstances. Many of his bitterest opponents would recognise that this misfortune had come upon the country and upon his career rather through his desire to preserve unity in the face of our enemies abroad than through any dereliction of duty. (Cheers.) With regard to Mr. Redmond's plea for leniency, Sir Edward said it was a mistake to suppose tha any true Irishman called for vengeance. It would be a matter requiring the greatest wisdom and coolness, and all he said to the executive was that whatsoever was done ought not to be done in a moment of temporary excitement but with due deliberations in regard both to the past and the future.

SURRENDER OF REBEL COUNTESS.

LAST KISS TO HER REVOLVER.

How Countess Markievitz surrendered with a force of 120 rebels who had been in possession of the Royal College of Surgeons all through the rebellion was related to me by a Dublin public official who crossed to England, writes the Holyhead correspondent of the "Daily Mail." Countess Markievitz was in command of the party which seized the college, he said. She defended it very stubbornly. It was the last place on St. Stephen's Green to surrender.

At eight o'clock on Saturday (April 29) morning the white flag was hoisted in place of the rebel flag, and a communication was sent to the officer commanding the attacking force to say that the garrison would surrender at eleven o'clock. At the appointed hour the Countess, marched out of the college, followed by her force, who were walking in twos. She was dressed, as she had been throughout the week, entirely in green—green tunic, green hat with a green feather in it, green puttees, and green boots.

It was rather a picturesque scene. She led her men to the British force, saluted the officer in command, kissed her revolver before surrendering it and her bandolier to him, and then announced: "I am ready." Her men were disarmed and marched under armed escort through Grafton-street and Dame-street to the Castle.

FOUR PRIESTS SHOT DEAD.

I visited the Castle on Sunday. There were then about 700 prisoners there and others were giving themselves up in batches. Many Sinn Feiners are throwing away their rifles and ammunition and are dressed in ordinary clothes, trying to escape from the city. For that reason the military have increased the restrictions very much. Every bridge and every road is guarded. On Sunday it was exceedingly difficult to get into Dublin, and impossible to get out without a permit obtained at the Castle.

I went all through the southern portion of the city yesterday. Fighting was then reduced to three places, Jacob's biscuit factory, some houses on Balls Bridge, and the roofs of houses in Upper Mount-street. Those defending Jacob's factory seem to have become desperate now they know the game is up. It is reported that four priests who entered the building to try to persuade them to surrender were shot dead. In Upper Mount-street residents have had a weird experience. They have heard the tramp, tramp, tramp of the rebels on the roofs without ever seeing them. The rebels have about half-a-mile of roof on which to operate. A good many shots have entered the houses. One lodged in a bed on which a girl was sleeping. Another buried itself in a wall beside a woman.

£2,000,000 DAMAGES.

The destruction of the lower half of Sackville-street was complete. For about 700 yards there was hardly a building left on either side. Some had been burnt by the rebels, while others had suffered from the shells which the military fired from the district of Rathfarnham, a range of four miles.

About 200 rebels surrendered when the General Post Office was attacked. Here it was that Connolly was taken. Only the walls of the building are left standing. Hard by the Hotel Metropole, "Freeman's Journal" office, Esson's newspaper distributing firm, and Thomas, Government printers, all suffered very badly. In fact from the river to Nelson's Pillar there was very little but wreckage.

It is calculated that the damage amounts to £2,000,000. People are concerned to know whether the Government will give financial aid.

Until Thursday the rebels were full of resolution. They were adopting many ingenious devices for getting ammunition. At Rathmines two coffins were opened by the guards. One contained a body, the other ammunition. A closed hearse was full of ammunition. On Thursday I saw about sixty dead or wounded men lying in the road near Boland's bakery.

One of the last places to surrender was South Dublin Workhouse, Thomas-street, where the white flag was hoisted through the chimney.

CASEMENT'S CAPTURE.

SEQUEL TO A PEASANT'S FIND.

Another interesting story of the capture of Sir Roger Casement is given by a special correspondent of "The Times," who writes from "Somewhere in Kerry."

He relates how a peasant, intent only upon picking up any wreckage thrown up by the tide, "came on a boat of strange build, empty and half-afloat." A sheathed dagger lying in the bottom of the vessel aroused the peasant's suspicions, and he at once made his way to the police-station at Ardfert, some miles off. The Constabulary men acted promptly. Two policemen, with a sergeant at their head, says the correspondent, "went out to face the unknown":—

"A villager is met who speaks to having seen three men walking across the sand-hills, and there are reports of a mysterious motor, with five occupants, making at top speed for Tralee. The boat is reached, and in the growing light a keen search is made for traces of its occupants. The sand is examined foot by foot, and traces of recent disturbance are found, and further search reveals three revolvers, and a good store of ammunition, three flash-lamps, maps, a cipher code, and the green and gold flag of the Sinn Fein Republic—a flag 'made in Germany,' but destined never to float over Dublin Castle.

"The search for the fugitives was at once started—no easy matter among trackless sand dunes. Descriptions had been circulated of Sir Roger, Casement among other persons 'wanted,' but the sergeant seems to have had no premonition of the nature of his capture when finally he came on a figure half concealed among the brambles and blackthorn in an old Irish 'rath,' or circular fort, a couple of miles away.

"When challenged and secured Casement tried a little bluster about his right to sleep in an old rath if so disposed, but the sergeant countered with the Defence of the Realm Act, and the prisoner made no further resistance. He gave the name of Richard Morton, with an address in England, and went quietly to the barracks. In the 'Hue and Cry' Casement is, of course, depicted with a black beard, and the prisoner was clean shaven, but when the photograph was closely compared with the face there was little room for doubt. Roger Casement was taken and the little white-washed orderly-room of Ardfert barracks took its place in history!"

"And so," concludes the writer, "the

EMPIRE DAY CELEBRATION.

PREPARATIONS IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 23.

Efforts are being made to secure a fitting celebration of the Empire Day in Calcutta. It is hoped that shops and places of business will display the Union Jack and other flags suitable to the occasion. In schools the ceremony of saluting the flag will be carried out probably on more extensive scale than usual.

COMMERCIAL.

LATEST CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, May 23.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Total Imports 25,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.
May	8.38
May-June	8.30
June-July	8.26
July-Aug.	8.23
Aug.-Sept.	8.16
Sept.-Oct.	8.04
Oct.-Nov.	7.96
Nov.-Dec.	7.90
Dec.-Jan.	7.86
Jan.-Feb.	7.84
Feb.-Mar.	7.82
Mar.-Apl.	7.81
Apl.-May	7.79
May-June	7.78

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 23.

At the share market to-day tea shares attracted considerable amount of attention and business was put through in these securities with prices generally moving upwards. There was very little doing in jute shares the prices of which ruled fairly steady and mostly unchanged. Coals were neglected. The miscellaneous section was well supported. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Saltore 8/-, Alliance ord 365.

Jute:—Alliance prefs 102; Auckland ord 173, 174; Budge Budge ord 400, 411; Clive ord 120; Empire ord 35/4, 35/8, 35/4, 35; Kamarhatty ord 342/8, 344; Kanknarrah ord 460; Kinnison prefs 220; Union ord 495, 498.

Tea:—Bishnauth 32/4, 32/8; Central Cachar 104, 105; Dessai and Parbuttia 250, 251; Darjeeling Himalayas 15/4; East India 109, 110, 111; Eastern Terai 15, 15/4; Eastern Cachar 145, 147, 148; Hathikhira 28/4, 28/8; Kalacherra 126 130 x. d.; Killing Valley 34/8, 34/12; Kornafuli 130, 132; Loobah 85, 86 c.d.; Lackatoorah 229/4; New Sammanbagh ord 275; Phoenix 67; Roopacherra 29/12 30; Rajnaggur 147; Tirrihanna 28/8; Titabar 190.

Miscellaneous:—Alliance Jute 5½ per cent. debentures 103; Bank of Bengal 1.675; Calcutta Tramways 98/8; Kamarchatty Jute 5½ per cent. debentures 104/8; Mengkibol Rubber 19, 10/4; Union Jute 5 1/2 per cent debentures 104.

Government Paper three and a half per cent was quoted at Rs. 80/8 to Rs. 80/10 and small lots were done at Rs. 80/12 to Rs. 81.

MOTOR FATALITY IN HORNBY ROAD.

A MUNICIPAL INSPECTOR KILLED.

Motor car No. 2817, belonging to Mr. F. A. Vakil, and driven by Lalu Ramcharan, was proceeding along Hornby Road in the direction of Bori Bunder about 6.30 p.m. yesterday, when it knocked down Mr. J. Cook, Inspector, Health Department of the Municipality. He received injuries on the head and face and was removed to hospital, where he died shortly after admission.

PASSENGERS BY THE MAIL.

The following passengers arrived in Bombay at midnight on Monday by the P. and O. s.s. Salsette, which brought the English Mails:—

Miss L Frere; Mrs G R Murray and 3 children; Miss Manson; Mr L Hallett; Mr J Baird; Mr N C White; Mr J Birtles; Mr J Instone; Maj H Pratt; Mrs E Benny; Blacksmith Lock; Plumber Phillips; Eng Sub-Lt Collingwood; Sub-Lt Kenny; Two Stokers, Pte Francis (R. M.); Eng Room Art Bennett; Eng Room Art Oliver; Eng Room Art Goddass; Eng Room Art Bowden; Eng Room Art Cox; Eng Room Art Swale; Eng Room Art Elliott; Eng Room Art Wilson; Maj G Griffiths; Mr C Carr; Mr P Fisken; Mr L Mountford; Mrs G Hart; Miss J Mitchell; Mr A Slater; Mr D Annan; Nursing Sister Thornton; Nursing Sister Locke; Mr B Tomlinson; Mr R Thanawalla; Mr R Mudaliar; Miss C Nowell; Mr W Peacop; Mrs Peacop; Lt P McRoberts; Dr R Fisher; Mrs Fisher and infant; Mr A Swift; Mr T Douglas; Lt R Davar; Mr E Herri Lt R Browne; Mr W Exley; Nursing Sister Talbot; Mr W Thompson; Mr M Faulds; E Ratcliffe; Mr P Homan; Mr R Duncan; Mr E Miller; Mr C Fawcett; Miss and Mrs Fawcett; Mrs E Nielson; Mrs R Beadon; Mr H Rees; Bandmaster Head Two; Musicians; Mr Harkness; Miss E Martin; Mrs C Scott; Mrs O A Geoghegan; Sk Esmail Sk Osman; Hussein Goolam 2nd-Lt Rayneau.

Notice to Correspondents

In preparing MS. for the Press correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their MS. typewritten if possible.

All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such and are at once destroyed.

The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications, but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned but if this is not done the rejected letter or article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

MR. SURAJMAL FURTHER CROSS-EXAMINED.

WITNESS AND THE LAW SOCIETY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Third Presidency Magistrate resumed the hearing of the cases in which Haji Ahmed Haji Hassam Dada, a Memon, charged Nanabhoy Cowasji Engineer, lately managing clerk of Mr. Surajmal B. Mehta, solicitor, with criminal breach of trust in respect of certain hundis.

Mr. J. D. Davar with Messrs. Nariman, of Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji and Dinsha, and Mr. Mangaldas Mehta, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. S. G. Velinker with Mr. Rustomji Broacha, of Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji and Devidas, and Mr. P. K. Kotwal defended the accused. Mr. J. Baptista watched the proceedings on behalf of Mr. Surajmal B. Mehta, a witness in the case.

Mr. Surajmal B. Mehta was further cross-examined by Mr. Velinker.

Mr. Velinker: You have mentioned one transaction in which you said you considered Dada had been foolish. What was the folly in the transaction?

Witness: He lost some of his money in that transaction.

That was all the folly of it?—Yes.

Can you mention any other transaction in which he was foolish?—I can't recollect. He used to say he had lost some of his moneys.

Your general estimate of Dada is that he is a shrewd money-lender?—Yes, he is.

Your estimate of him is that he is a man capable of bringing false suits and false cases?—Yes. He filed such a suit against me.

The Magistrate: That is why you say he is such a man?

Witness: Yes

Mr. Velinker: And he is capable of putting up false witnesses?

Witness: I can't say anything as to that.

From your knowledge of Dada you say you believe him to be unworthy of credit?—Yes.

Mr. Davar objected to the question.

The Magistrate overruled the objection.

The Magistrate: What opportunity had you had of forming this opinion about the complainant?

Witness: Because he filed a false suit against me.

COMPLAINT TO THE C. I. D.

Mr. Velinker: He made a complaint against you to Mr. Morris?

Witness: Yes. At the instance of the accused. Complaints were made to the C. I. D. by the complainant at the instance of the accused which complaints turned out to be false. They were false.

How many complaints were there?—As far as I know there was one complaint in respect of one or two cheques.

Which cheques?—One was for Rs. 8,000 and the other was for Rs. 1,000.

May I remind you of the cheque for Rs. 2,800?—I don't remember.

Eventually the complainant appeared with his counsel and withdrew his complaint against you?—Yes.

The Magistrate: They appeared before the Commissioner of Police?

Witness: Yes.

Mr. Velinker: You say those complaints were false?

Witness: Yes.

Mr. Velinker: Had you had any money dealings with the complainant?—I gave him a loan of Rs. 10,000 on a promissory note.

You got that money back?—Yes.

Without difficulty?—Without difficulty.

When the complainant used to give you money did you give him a receipt for it?—No.

The Magistrate: Why not?

Witness: We were very friendly and books were kept in the ordinary course of business.

ONLY RECEIVED LEGAL COSTS.

Mr. Velinker: Did you benefit in any way by such transactions as Dada had with his customers?

Witness: I used to get my costs for doing the usual legal work in connection with the loans made by the complainant.

In most of these transactions there was brokerage?—The complainant and the accused were brokers in almost all the transactions.

2 per cent. was the brokerage usually charged?—Sometimes it was more than that.

One-half of it used to be kept by the complainant?—If there was an outside broker, then some brokerage would be paid to that man and the balance would be divided between the two.

Did you not share half of the accused's share?—No.

You swear to that?—Yes.

Not even in one instance?—No.

All your profit was the legal charge?—Yes.

Is this kind of business usual with solicitors?—Some may be doing it.

Mr. Davar: Many solicitors in England do it.—Sir George Lewis did it.

The Magistrate: You did not consider it unusual?

Witness: No.

Mr. Velinker: In your eight years' experience of the solicitors in Bombay do you or do you not consider it unusual?

Witness: I can't say.

WITNESS AND MR. NARIMAN.

After that Dada filed a suit against you and he was very unfriendly?—He became hostile to me.

Did you become friendly with him at any time after that?—No.

You are still unfriendly?—Yes.

Mr. Nariman was acting as a solicitor for the complainant?—Yes.

And when he sent for you did you take the hundis to him?—I can't say whether I took them personally to him or sent them through my man. But I did send them to him.

If Mr. Nariman was Dada's solicitor and you were unfriendly with Dada, why did you send the hundis?—He pressed me several times to send the hundis.

At first you refused to produce them?—I did not refuse. I did not pay attention. I said "very well," "very well," but did not send them.

Mr. Velinker: That means "yes but no." (Laughter.)

Witness: He reminded me and I sent him the hundis.

Did they remain with him?—Yes.

Did you ever ask for them back?—No.

Did you ask him why he wanted them?—He said he wanted to see them.

Did he say why?—I did not ask him.

How many days was this after the 11th February? How many days after the consent decree was taken?—After 10 or 15 days.

WAMANRAO THAKORE.

Did Mr. Nariman ask you anything about Wamanrao Thakore?—I had a casual talk. I said I had got them from Thakore. Mr. Nariman asked me how I had got them.

Thakore is a friend of yours?—Not a friend but an acquaintance.

Has he acted as your broker in any transaction?—Never.

Did Mr. Nariman ask you anything about Nagindas?—No.

Have you any independent recollection of the hundi transaction with Nagindas?—No.

Were you present when the money was advanced to Nagindas?—As far as I remember I was not.

You won't be sure?—How can I? It is 5 or 6 years now.

Did you know Nagindas before that?—I can't say.

Have you seen him lately?—No.

Did you know his financial position?—I had heard he was almost bankrupt.

That was the general report about his position?—Yes.

The Magistrate: Was it report or rumour?

Witness: Rumour.

Mr. Velinker: You heard from various quarters?

Witness: There was general talk in the town.

Who kept the hundis after the money was advanced?—I don't know.

In the ordinary course who would keep hundis?—The creditors.

Then in the ordinary course the complainant would keep the hundis?—Yes.

THE SETTLEMENT OF THE SUIT.

As to the settlement of the suit before the Commissioner, when were the negotiations for the settlement started?—They started on Monday morning and were finished within an hour or an hour and a half.

The Magistrate: Settlement of the complainant's suit against you?

Witness: Yes.

The Magistrate: Settlement as far as you were concerned?

Witness: Yes.

Mr. Velinker: It was Monday the 7th February?

Witness: Yes.

The negotiations culminated in the suit being withdrawn on that very day?—Yes. It was mentioned to the Commisioner that the matter was settled. About 12 noon or 12-30 I was sent for by Mr. Dinshaw, and by 2 p.m. the matter was settled.

Was there any communication between Mr. Nariman and Mr. Dinshaw regarding the settlement before 12 noon on Monday the 7th?—I am not aware of it.

The Magistrate enquired why they should have these details.

Mr. Velinker said the dates were important. He said the negotiations for settlement in the suit by the complainant against witness were started at nooh on the 7th February, and finished about 2 in the afternoon. The consent decree was obtained on the 11th February. Correspondence took place on the 3rd March and eventually this complaint was filed in April. After the consent decree was obtained on the 11th February something also took place and it was then that Mr. Surajmal filed a suit against the "Bombay Chronicle" and Mr. Horniman in March.

Witness replying to the question said he was not aware of any communication having taken place between Mr. Nariman and Mr. Dinshaw about the settlement prior to the interview between himself (witness), Mr. Nariman and Mr. Dinshaw on the 7th February.

The consent decree was obtained on the 11th February?—Yes.

THE BHAGWANDAS SUIT.

In the meantime a suit was filed by one Bhagwandas against Dada through your office?—Long prior to the settlement.

It was filed through your office?—Yes.

Suit No. 837 of 1915?—Yes.

Bhagwandas is brother of Shambhudas, your clerk?—Yes.

Shambhuprasad is dead?—Yes.

The suit was on a promissory note for Rs. 3,000?—Yes.

The note was dated the 26th April, 1913?—Yes.

In that suit on the 26th February, 1916, you were cross-examined by Mr. Davar?—Yes.

You were a witness for the plaintiff?—Yes.

On the following Monday the suit was by consent dismissed?—Yes.

And your cross-examination had not been completed then?—No.

In March, 1916, you filed a suit against the Indian Newspaper Company and Mr. Horniman?—Yes, but I can't say if it was in March or April.

Who were your solicitors?—I filed the suit myself.

For damages for defamation?—Yes.

TRANSACTIONS WITH TATIA SAHEB.

You had a client by name Tatia Saheb Holkar?—Yes.

Do you know that you brought about a contract for selling Tatia Saheb's property on the Nepean Sea Road to the complainant's mother?—The accused brought about the transaction.

The property was to be sold for Rs. 66,000?—For about Rs. 73,000. The real price paid was Rs. 66,000 but Rs. 73,000 was to be mentioned in the conveyance.

Witness further questioned said the arrangement between Holkar and the accused was that in the conveyance Rs. 73,000 should be mentioned as the price of the property. The real price paid was Rs. 66,000. Holkar and the accused divided the difference of Rs. 7,000 between themselves. This was subsequently brought to witness's notice either by the complainant or the accused or by both when the conveyance was to be stamped.

You know that originally the arrangement was for Rs. 66,000 and subsequently the arrangement about Rs. 73,000 in the conveyance was made?—When first mentioned I thought it was Rs. 66,000 and then the complainant and the accused talked of costs, brokerage, etc., being added and that therefore the conveyance was to be for Rs. 73,000.

What were the stamp charges?—Rs. 730.

There was no brokerage?—I don't know if there was brokerage.

What were the conveyance charges?—I can't say.

And you actually drew up a conveyance for Rs. 73,000 although the agreement was for Rs. 66,000?—Yes.

Mr. Velinker: Knowing there was rascality in it?

Mr. Davar objected. He submitted there was no justification for the suggestion about rascality in it.

Witness: The conveyance was not executed.

Mr. Velinker said the witness knew the consideration was to be Rs. 66,000, that the stamp charges were to be Rs. 700 and yet he became a party to making a conveyance of Rs. 73,000.

The Magistrate said he had not taken down the question.

Mr. Velinker: Did you enquire before putting down Rs. 73,000 how that was made out?

Witness: No. It was no business of mine to go into particulars.

What did you think the extra Rs. 7,000 was for?—The accused prepared the document and said it was engrossed.

Is it usual for you to put in any consideration in the conveyance that you are told, without making enquiries?—I relied on the accused.

Who settled the draft of the conveyance?—How can I say? I can't say unless I see the draft.

Who was your client in this matter?—The complainant and Holkar.

You had to guard the interests of both?—I was acting for both.

Did you speak to Holkar about this matter?—No, I did not, but the accused did.

Did you hear the accused speak to Holkar?—He told me he had spoken to Holkar.

WHO WAS DEFRAUDED.

The Magistrate: Do you want to make out that Holkar was defrauded?

Mr. Velinker: No. The complainant's mother was defrauded.

The Magistrate: How?

Mr. Velinker said the complainant and Holkar were Mr. Surajmal's clients and at this time Holkar had already agreed to sell his properly to Khambatta. But without mentioning this fact Holkar also agreed to sell it to the complainant's mother. As Holkar could not sell the same property to both the persons, the result was that Khambatta brought a suit for specific performance of the contract in April 1912. While that suit was on, Counsel further said, they would prove that, Mr. Surajmal gave a draft in his own handwriting which he suggested should be taken to Mr. D'Cunha so that notice might be sent in the name of Dada's mother to his own client Holkar. The notice was served on the 14th June, 1912, and in August, 1912, Dada's mother filed a suit against Holkar for specific performance of the contract. Mr. Surajmal told Dada that he was going to get him thumping damages but that he (Mr. Surajmal) must get Rs. 3,000. As he could not get it in his own name he got for Shambhuprasad a promissory note for Rs. 3,000.

The Magistrate: Why did Mr. Surajmal not have it himself?

Mr. Velinker: Because of a guilty conscience, and a guilty conscience makes cowards of most of us.

CHARACTER OF THE WITNESS.

Continuing Mr. Velinker said Mr. Surajmal kept the note for a considerable time and when Shambhuprasad died he made his brother sue Dada because Dada had filed a suit against him. Dada filed a statement saying no consideration had been given. A graceful retreat was then beaten and the suit was dismissed. He (Counsel) was going to show the character of the witness on whose evidence the prosecution wanted to get the accused convicted.

The Magistrate enquired how, even if all that were true, that would go in the accused's favour?

Mr. Velinker said the accused said that the money for the hundis was paid into Mr. Surajmal's office and it was naturally credited to Dada. Counsel did not know who had got Mr. Surajmal into the witness box.

Mr. Baptista asked the Court if on the question of the witness's credibility they could go into all those transactions? Allegations had been made against him without giving him an opportunity of denying them.

Mr. Velinker: At 4 p.m. or about that time yesterday was Dwarkadas Dalsukhram brought to your office?

Witness: It is absolutely false.

Did he not come to your office with your bill-clerk Padhye?—No.

WITNESS'S PREVIOUS EVIDENCE.

Witness, further cross-examined, said he knew that Holkar had agreed to convey his property at Nepean Sea Road to Mr. Khambatta. Mr. Khambatta filed a suit against Holkar for specific performance and got a decree. In Bhagwandas' suit Mr. Davar cross-examined him (witness) and asked him if he had drafted a notice for Dada's mother against Holkar.

You remember having drafted the notice?—I did not draft one.

You told Mr. Davar that you did not remember having drafted one?—I first said that I did not draft one. There was a misunderstanding and an attempt was made to confound me. I was rather confused. I said that to the best of my recollection. I had not drafted it.

Did you not say "I don't remember" and "I will not swear that I did not"?—I said that as far as I remembered I had not drafted it.

Did you not say those words in your examination?—As far as I remember I did not say that. But the notes may not have been properly transcribed. But I may have said "I will not swear that I did not draft."

You sent Dada to Mr. D'Cunha?—It is absolutely false.

"UNDER A SENSE OF CONFUSION."

Witness further said he might have said under a sense or confusion the words: "I don't remember if I gave a draft of the notice to be taken to Mr. D'Cunha. I cannot say whether I did it or not" The suit was settled between Dada's mother and Holkar by the accused. It was settled on a payment of Rs. 9,000 to the complainant's mother.

Mr. Velinker: You gave a cheque for Rs. 9,000?

Witness: No.

Did you write to Mr. D'Cunha to the effect that you understood that the case had been settled?—I may have.

Witness further said he did not remember if he had drawn up the draft of the receipt to be signed by Dada's mother. He never gave any such draft to Dada. He might or might not have given a draft of a letter to be given by Dada's mother to her own solicitors. He did not know if all this took place behind the back of Mr. D'Cunha.

THE MAGISTRATE'S QUERY.

The Magistrate said that even if supposing, for the sake of argument, that Mr. Surajmal had been guilty of professional misconduct that would not prove that he was a liar. It would not affect either the prosecution or the defence in this case.

Mr. Velinker said he wanted to shake the credibility of a witness who had been set up as a gentleman on whom the Court was asked to rely.

Mr. Davar said he was going to rely upon his evidence as a part of his case. It was extremely unfair to cross-examine Mr. Surajmal on the line adopted by Mr. Velinker. He might tell the Court that at the instance of some people the matter was reported to the Incorporated Law Society and a letter was written to Mr. Surajmal calling for an explanation. Mr. Surajmal had given his explanation and he feared nothing. Here Mr. Velinker wanted to thresh it out again for the benefit of newspapers and a few admirers of Mr. Surajmal. Mr. Surajmal did not mind it but counsel asked how on earth, even if he were guilty of unprofessional conduct, the accused was justified in pocketing Rs. 2,400.

CROSS-EXAMINATION PROCEEDS.

Mr. Velinker submitted his questions were relevant, and was allowed to proceed with his cross-examination.

Mr. Velinker: A notice has been issued against you by the Incorporated Law Society?

Witness: No.

Have they written to you a letter calling upon you to give an explanation?—Yes.

When was it dated?—There was a meeting of the Law Society, when I appeared before the Committee. It was about the 12th of this month. The letter was written about a fortnight or a month before it.

Have you given your explanation?—They did not take it. The Committee stopped the enquiry and said that since I had filed a suit against the "Chronicle" the whole matter would be threshed out in that suit.

You yourself asked for it?—No.

Did you not say that the matter would be threshed out in the suit and that therefore the enquiry should be stopped?—I did not.

Mr. Baptista objected to the allegations.

The Magistrate: You did not ask that the enquiry should be stopped?

Witness: No. I said I was there to give an explanation.

Mr. Velinker: No one approached you to give evidence in this case?

Witness: No.

Did you tell anybody that you would refuse to give evidence except under certain conditions?—No conditions were made.

That unless you were given an opportunity of giving full explanation you would not give evidence?—I said I did not want to take part in this enquiry, and that I should avoid it as far as possible.

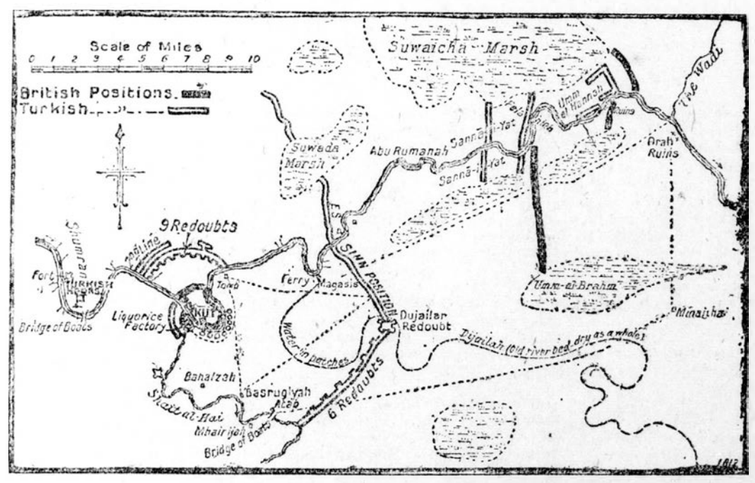
Whom did you say that to?—I think to Mr. Nariman.

When did you see Mr. Nariman?—Long ago.

How long ago?—A few days after the accounts were sent to him in March.

The further hearing was adjourned till to-day.

THE POSITION IN MESOPOTAMIA.



Yesterday we published the news that General Gorringe had seized the Dujaileh Redoubt and that the Turks had evacuated the Bethaiessah positions but were still holding the Sunniyat position. In the meanwhile Russian cavalry have joined hands with General Gorringe after an adventurous ride, and the Russians are steadily advancing on Mosul. The two maps shown above illustrate: (1.) the general strategic position of Baghdad, and (2) the positions around the Dujaileh Redoubt now in Gen. Gorringe's possession.

OVERCROWDING IN TRAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Some time ago one of your correspondents urged the persons engaged in the agitation against overcrowding in trains to exercise steady perseverance in it. But the cases of Mr. Vaidya and Mr. Jahveri Lal illustrate and emphasise the necessity for extra steady perseverance.

It is abundantly proved by your correspondents that the third class passengers have to fight single-handed. The Railway Board has been taking up the side of the companies, whose sole consideration is to earn large dividends. The Government Police employed on the railways have also been taking up the side of the oppressive railway servants. The non-official Indian members of the Legislative Councils do nothing more than putting a stray question to the Government now and then and getting an evasive reply. For these reasons the necessity for extra steady perseverance is imperative.

The success of Mr. Vaidya and Mr. Jahveri Lal should inspire every true Indian to take part in the agitation. It should inspire those who are already taking such part to exert themselves more than ever. Those who have already contributed to the agitation in one form or another have a right to feel jubilant over the Vaidya and Jahveri Lal incidents. But they have no right to relax their efforts. The fact that by only a few months' agitation in "The Chronicle" they have been able to achieve so much ought to cheer them up and put more vigour into their efforts.

I have the greatest respect for Messrs. Vaidya and Jahveri Lal. Without in any way deprecating the valuable services of these two heroes, I say that in order to triumph over the oppressors of third class passengers we want hundreds of Vaidyas and Jahveri Lals. We shall get them if every lover of humanity and justice takes part in the agitation and exercises extra steady perseverance.

"So long as India is silly enough to leave the management of her national railways in the hands of companies, poor passengers will be oppressed" and hundreds of Vaidyas and Jahveri Lals will be required.—Yours, etc.,

B.

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BOMBAY HARBOUR FATALITY

FOUR LIVES LOST BY CAPSIZING OF A PROW.

Yesterday morning two prows Nos. 3012 and 3010 were lying alongside the Burma Oil Company's motor barge in the stream. The former had on board 51 coolies and the latter 75. Some water which was being ejected from the barge-pump came into the prow No. 3012 and the coolies in order to avoid it went to the other side. The result was that the prow capsized, precipitating them into the sea. All were saved except four who lost their lives. The body of Haji Affa Abdul Affa a pathan aged about 60 years was found under the capsized boat. The other bodies have not yet been found.

BOMBAY GUN CLUB.

There was an excellent muster of members at a meeting of the above Club held on Sunday last at Mahim. A 10 bird Handicap Sweep was the first event in the programme, W. Fraser with 7 kills and 1 handicap being the winner after shooting off a tie with H. A. W. Brent and J. Linford. A Double Rise competition at 5 pairs of birds followed, in which A. H. Kingston with 3 double and 1 single kill was seen to advantage, H. A. W. Brent taking second prize.

The next event was a 10 bird sweep at unknown traps and angles, which was won by W. Fraser with 9 kills, J. Linford and H. Elliott dividing second prize.

The second round of the C. B. S. A. was then fired, R. Kennedy and H. A. W. Brent returning the best scores, the former winning the sweep shot in conjunction with the medal, after shooting off the tie in the next event.

For the Scotch Bowl twelve competitors handed in their entries. In this event kills with the first barrel counted three points and with the second barrel two, all handicap being trebled. A. Leeson with 9 kills or 26 points retained his holdership of the trophy, R. Kennedy being the runner up.

The Stewart Cup was then shot for, J. Cuninghame with a total of 8 with handicap achieving a popular win and Captain Eagles with a simlar score taking the sweep.

A Spoon Shoot, in which A. Lesson with 9 kills and H. A. W. Brent with 8 kills and 1 handicap returned equal scores, the latter being successful on the shoot off, brought a successful meeting to a close.

PARSIS' MEMORIAL COLUMN AT SANJAN.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is all very well to talk about the landing of the Parsis in India as a historical fact. But before the seal of history is set on it may I inquire of the enthusiasts if it would not be in accord with well ordered procedure, as has already been put forward in the columns of your Anglo-Gujarati contemporary,—the "Praja-Mitra and the Parsi,"— by so well-known an educationist as Mr. H. J. Bhabha, to investigate through a committee of scholars how far this is historically correct. There is no written record available of the supposed landing regarding which again there are two opinions. Some look upon Div in Kathiawar as the first place of landing. Others say it was Sanjan where they first set foot on Indian soil. In this medley of affairs is it not strange that Sanjan should be hit upon as the place and money wasted on a mere surmise? Before committing ourselves to the project it is due to us and to our future generations to see that we do not take a headlong jump merely for the love of the thing. We are living in an age of scientific progress and unless we have a reliable assurance to go upon that Sanjan was the place and no other, it would be ludicrous to invest money in brick and mortar on no more solid foundation than the idea that it has been handed down to us from father to son that our ancestors 1285 years ago first landed at Sanjan in search of an asylum.

I for my part support Mr. Bhabha's proposition whole-heartedly both in the matter of the formation of a committee of experts and the diversion if necessary for the purposes of the investigation a portion or whole of the funds already in hand for the memorial,—of course with the approval of the subscribers,—for the simple reason that reliability in a matter of this kind is to my mind as much a memorial as a memorial itself. Let the question be established first in an incontrovertible manner and memorials may then follow in its wake without a hitch.—Yours, etc.,

PUNCTILIO.

20th May.

DESTRUCTION OF DOGS IN BOMBAY

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It will interest your humanitarian readers to learn that I have addressed the following letter to the Secretary of the Municipal Corporation, Bombay, regarding the question of the destruction of dogs in the city:—

"I beg to draw your attention to editorial protests in leading Bombay papers against the destruction of dogs in Bombay. Very naturally the humanitarians of all communities feel very much for the above mentioned cruelty.

I therefcre pray that your Corporation may kindly appoint a Committee to consider this question with a view to finding out some means of solving it in such a way as to respect the feelings of the people."

I pray that the members of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay may succeed in soon solving the above important question.—Yours, etc.,

CHHAGANLAL P. NANAVATY,
Assistant Manager,
The Humanitarian Fund,
Bombay.

Junagad, May, 21, 1916.

FAMINE IN JODHPUR, JAIPUR AND BIKANER.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I beg to send you herewith an appeal for the Famine Fund and hope you will kindly give space in your popular paper and oblige.

Most of the people are well acquainted with the distress in Bankura and Kathiawar, but little is known about Famine distress in Jodhpur, Jaipur, and Bikaner States.

At present in these States animals as well as poor people are starving, without grass, food and water. Water is very rare here and to fetch it from wells the monthly expense is Rs. 10 per well.

There are hundreds of villages under distress and the following are principal among them:—Jillo, Patan, Dayalkanagal, Chodhri Kanagal, Dabla, Mounda, Nemka Thana, Rengus, Panch Langi, Papda, etc.

Akal Gaukashta Nivarani Sabha is opened at Bhatinda. It maintains 4,000 cows at different centres and its monthly expense is Rs. 4,200. Till the next monsoon's arrival, it will be nearly two months.

The above mentioned Sabha has up till now collected Rs. 20,000 and the expense till monsoon will be in all Rs. 35,000; so the deficit is nearly Rs. 15,000.

The Institution beg to apply to the generous public of Bombay to extend their charitable hand and give generous donations for the protection of cows.

The Famine Relief Fund has given Rs. 500; the Piece Goods Merchants Association Rs. 201, the Cotton Merchants Association Rs. 500. We beg to thank these Associations and pray for more help.

Our British Government has been good enough to grant concession rates for carrying grass on the Railway, and we thank them for their kindness.

The grass for cows is being brought from Jhansi State but it is difficult to get wagons to carry; so we beg to draw the attention of the Railway authorities to be good enough to give wagons at earliest convenience.

We also thank the "Sahayak Samiti of Calcutta" "Marwadi Samelan" Bombay, for their generous donations and help.—Yours, etc.,

BHAGWANDAS AGARWALLA,
Volunteer,
for the Akal Gaukashta Nivarani Sabha.
C/o Marwadi Samelan, Kalbadevi Road,
Bombay.

THE BANKURA FAMINE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you be good enough to publish the following information as regards the famine conditions in Bankura?

With the advent of summer, the condition of the famished people of Bankura has become very severe and will remain so, till the favourable monsoon sets in. How unbearable must the state of these unfortunate people be, is amply borne out by the fact that even the Bengal Government have at last thought it expedient to declare a state of famine in the Bankura District from the first of April.

Many many homes have been laid desolate; a brisk traffic in the recruitment of the coolies is carried on; nearly a lakhs are reported to "have already been drafted to tea-plantations."

There are many outbreaks of fire and for want of water they cannot be readily extinguished. The complete destruction of the village of Midnapur is already known to all.

People have no water to drink, no food to eat, no clothes to put on. Abject poverty has rendered them helpless to buy even the indispensable necessaries of life.

The general distress has brought into trouble the class of weavers and artisans. There being no demand for their products, they are without any means to earn their livelihood. The Weavers' Relief Committee under the sympathetic guidance of Mr. C. Tindall, the District Judge, does its best to lessen their troubles. 4,000 and more weavers and artisans are assisted by the Committee.

The Government have organised relief works. According to Mr. Tindall, 16,120 persons are on Government Relief Works,—Bandhs and tanks, roads, pucca wells, and temporary wells. Government also give gratuitous relief to 21,235 indigent persons.

But the people under the grip of famine count by lakhs; the Government relief is in no way adequate. The need for help is far greater than ever before. The number of daily recipients at centres opened by private associations is fast increasing; at many centres it is nearly doubled. There is yet a very great sphere for private endeavour.

In spite of the Government Relief Fund, private associations, who have till now done their utmost to mitigate the pangs of the famine, cannot retire. Their funds have suffered great exhaustion; these associations ought of necessity to be well financed in order that they may continue their noble work till the good days are in sight. If we fail to help them they will be compelled to close centres after centres with the result that the famine-stricken people will be left alone to live on the verge of death.

Donors are requested to send in their contributions to the undersigned, at Khatau Buildings, Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Yours faithfully,

MEHERBAI D. TATA,
(President.)
JAIJEE JEHANGIR PETIT,
T. MOHSIN TYEBJEE,
(Vice-Presidents.)
RASIKMANI B. DESAI,
(Hony. Secretary.)

The Ladies' Committee, Famine Relief Fund,
Bombay, 22nd May, 1916.

THE FRENCH PRESS ON COMPULSION.

DANGER OF DELAY,

The French Press is following with the keenest attention the development of the political situation in England, says "The Times." The great majority of writers make a special effort to place the position before their readers in its most favourable light, and to explain that the reluctance of the British Government to adopt the principle of general compulsory service is not attributable to any lack of devotion to the Allied cause. Thus M. Joseph Reinach, in the "Figaro," writes:—

If the compulsory service law has been so much resisted on the other side of the Channel is it not on account of any coldness towards military matters; but it is because many think that the State goes beyond its rights in taking from his home, which is a moral fortress, a citizen who prefers to be a grocer or a wheelwright in order to make a soldier of him. This particular idea may be right or wrong. I think it is wrong. But it is this profound notion of the right of the individual that England has made up her mind to sacrifice to the general interest of the Allies, in case the voluntary recruiting of the married men—the unmarried having already been taken—does not yield in a few weeks' time the numbers which the partisans of the voluntary system expect.

No nation is more loyal to its engagements than "perfidious Albion." If she would, she could not give up the incalculable advantage of her insular position. But she does not like to see her Continental Allies, whose frontiers the ocean does not entirely defend, handicapped in the joint struggle for the liberty of the world. Then she offers upon the altar her rights and ancient privileges, and she does it, as usual, very simply, because the rules of fair play and of honour demand it. By reason of her population she owes so and so many soldiers to the Holy Alliance. By voluntary engagement or by compulsion she will give them, like an honest merchant who pays his quota, or his debt, to the last halfpenny.

The "Temps" explains the fiscal and military effort which England has already made, and adds:—

This immense effort has been accompanied by some inevitable hesitation. But the hesitation has been short, and the obstacles have been overcome with a decision that only an unshaken will to reach the goal can inspire. This attitude has given to the Allies absolute confidence in the determination of Great Britain and in the unreserved support which she will continue to give them while solving the problem with her characteristic practical sense. We are persuaded that British public opinion will not flinch from taking any step as soon as it is convinced of its necessity. There are too many examples for any doubt to be possible.

M. CLEMENCEAU ON IRRESOLUTION.

In the "Homme Enchaine" the veteran Anglophil, M. Clemenceau, expresses his astonishment that there should be a secret sitting at Westminster and mocks at the fears of secret sittings displayed by some politicians in France. He adds:—

I fear that Mr. Asquith's secrets will not be of very superior quality. The head of the British Government belongs to the numerous class of undecided statesmen. Why must it be thus at a moment when the urgency of daily needs demands precisely a decided spirit? . . . A little troop of pig-headed politicians who have learned nothing from the war, takes pleasure in exploiting traditional prejudices in order to scare the Government at the very moment when it has nothing to be afraid of save its own fright.

The truth is that the British people expects its Government to act vigorously, and that the Cabinet clings to half-measures and renewed postponements because it would feel more confidence in itself if the decision were taken by those who have entrusted it with the duty of deciding. That is the bottom of the bottom of things. The rest is only the scene-shifting of a hand-to-mouth policy. . . . The magic figures which Mr. Asquith will reveal in order to transform all these hesitations into activity will change nothing in the implacable reality of the Continental problem which the Germans seek to solve at the cannon's mouth without waiting for the objections of the "married men" of Great Britain. The married men of France have been fighting with the married men of Germany for nearly 22 months. We did not ask our fellow-citizens whether it suited them to be sent into battle. Without a word of regret or complaint they rushed to the frontier, their hearts aflame with the spirit of men ennobled by the accomplishment of the supreme duty towards their country. . . . Let it not be thought that there is a shadow of recrimination in the statement of this simple fact. It only seems to me necessary, when our good friends and Allies ask us to understand their state of mind, that we should ask them in the same way to understand ours.

M Clemenceau concludes by expressing the wish that Mr. Asquith, in the secret sitting, may show the British Parliament what France has done with her men. The art of putting off to-morrow what can be done to-day is no longer reasonable is not we who put pressure on our friends. it is the inexorable logic of events. The Germans who are losing their game—a decisive but not the supreme game—at Verdun, will not stay their hands until a certain category of citizens in one of the Allied countries has admitted the force of urgent necessity. They will redouble their blows. "We shall all be there, English friends, you would not wish something to be lacking in your noble contingent."

HOW ALLIES CAME TO SALONICA.

M. VENEZELOS' REVELATIONS

M. Venezelos, in the current issue of his newspaper, discusses Sir Edward Grey's speech in the House of Commons on the subject of the Allied landing at Salonica, and says that, while the cabled summary does not literally correspond with the facts, it is true in substance, writes Mr. M. H. Donohoe, the "Daily Chronicle" correspondent, from Athens.

M. Venezelos then proceeds to give his version of the historic incidents leading up to and following the offer of the Allied expedition to Salonica. The writer remarks, inter alia, that, on September 23, the day of the Greek mobilisation, M. Venezelos, after seeing the King, had an interview with the British and French Ministers.

He asked the Ministers if their respective countries were prepared to send 100,000 troops to co-operate with Greece in the event of Bulgarian hostilities, in place of the corresponding number which Serbia had guaranteed under the military convention with Greece.

The two Powers in question accepted within 48 hours, and M. Venezelos, on receipt of the answer, returned to the Palace and announced the Allied reply to the King.

The latter then stated that, according to the Bulgarian Government declaration, her mobilisation was not directed against Serbia, but was simply a precautionary measure to guard her frontiers. For this reason, the King favoured delay, and was inclined to wait and see, arguing that there was no urgency for the dispatch of an Anglo-French expedition.

THE KING'S ARGUMENTS.

His Majesty argued that a landing by the Allies would be a violation of Greek neutrality, which he was anxious to avoid, inasmuch as Greece was committed to a policy of non-intervention as long as Bulgaria did not attack Serbia.

M. Venezelos communicated the Royal views to the Entente Ministers, requesting them to postpone the Salonica expedition. The Allies, however, by this time had accurately gauged Bulgarian intentions, and informed M. Venezelos that they had decided upon sending a Salonican expedition, and that the necessary instructions for the departure of the troops had been given.

ENTENTE MINISTERS' VIEW.

The Allied Ministers added that they took a note of M. Venezelos's declaration that it was the intention of Greece to intervene if Bulgaria attacked Serbia. The Allies were convinced of the imminence of a Bulgarian attack on Serbia. Therefore, they took the responsibility of landing an expedition, feeling certain that, when hostilities did begin, and Greece came to the assistance of Serbia, the Greek military authorities would realise the importance of already having on hand the assistance of the Allied military force.

The Anglo-French landed as a pure formality in order to protect Greek neutrality, and since Greek-Bulgarian hostilities had not begun, Greece protested against the disembarkation.

The writer of the article recalls that, two hours before the Allied disembarkation, M. Venezelos resigned the Premiership and a new Cabinet immediately took office, but this latter, it is pointed out, did nothing but protest to the Allies against a fresh disembarkation of troops. In fact, on the contrary, it proceeded to observe towards the Allies a policy of benevolent neutrality. It is necessary, remarks the article, to insist on this latter point, since M. Venezelos has always been blamed by his political enemies for being alone responsible for the coming of the Allies to Salonica.

INTERNMENT OF MISS HOWSIN.

A STATEMENT BY MR H. M. HYNDMAN.

"India" reproduces from a recent issue of "Justice" the following letter by Mr. H. M. Hyndman, in which the case is stated on behalf of Miss Hilda Howsin, a lady deeply interested in Indian questions, who has been arrested under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Act, and imprisoned without charge of trial.

Mr. Hyndman wrote:—

According to plain statements, which I have in writing from Miss Howsin herself:—

It is quite untrue that she knowingly associated with an Indian who was involved in attempts at sedition and assassination, either in 1909 or at any other time.

It is quite untrue that she met the individual in question in Switzerland on any political affair whatever, or on any matter personal to herself.

It is quite untrue that she had any idea that this Indian is or was in the service of the German Government, or that she ever "stayed in the same hotel with him."

It is quite untrue that she acted as his go-between in transmitting a message to any political agent in this country.

The pamphlets seized at Miss Howsin's home in Yorkshire were pre-war publications, such as any journalist, acting, as Miss Howsin for some time did, in an editorial position, would be likely to receive.

The Indian who called upon Miss Howsin in Switzerland was married to a British lady of respectable family. It was solely in relation to matters of a purely domestic nature, arising out of his wife's position, that Miss Howsin spoke with him.

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4, Hospital Street, Dharamtola, Calcutta.

ALLEGED DIAMOND FRAUD IN CALCUTTA.

MATTER UNDER POLICE ENQUIRY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 23.

Another case of alleged diamond fraud was brought to light yesterday at the Southern Police Court when an application was made by Manick Chand Chooni Lal, jewellers, for processes against Balthasar and Smith on a charge of cheating. The prosecution alleged that one day Balthasar went to the complainants and introducing himself as an exporter of precious stones produced a diamond necklace which he said was purchased on an order from England and wanted two more diamonds to match it. Two stones valued at Rs. 1,215 were accordingly selected for the accused who wanted the delivery to be made at once with a view to purchasing the stones, if approved. The complainant refused to part with the diamonds without cash payment. Thereupon, it was stated, the accused gave a post-dated cheque and obtained delivery of the diamonds on the understanding that they would be kept on approval till the 1st instant when they would be either returned or paid for by cheque which was not to be presented till that day. On the due date the diamonds were kept by the accused but the cheque on presentation at the bank was dishonoured The complainant then made enquiries and the matter was referred to the police

SEGREGATING STUDENT PATIENTS DURING EPEDEMIC.

SCHEME OF AN INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 23.

The Health Special Committe of the Calcutta Corporation is at present considering the provision of an Infectious Diseases Hospital at the Mayo Hospital exclusively for students. The Registrar of the Calcutta University in a letter to the Corporation, urging the latter, refers to the difficulty encountered in segregating patients during the virulent small-pox epidemic among students last year. In his report supporting the proposal for a general infectious diseases hospital, the Health Officer says that to build and equip a modern hospital outside the city would probably cost Rs. 15,00,000 to Rs. 20,00,000 In view of the enormous volume of trade which pours through the city and a large floating population any measures directed towards the prevention and control of epidemics are obviously of vital concern to the entire province, if not the whole country. Should the construction of a special infectious diseases hospital be decided upon both the Provincial and Imperial Governments should, he thinks contribute to the cost. With regard to the suggestions that a separate infectious diseases hospital is necessary for students, he says, this seems an utterly impracticable idea. Once you start providing a special hospital for a particular section of community, such as the students, where are you going to stop? The infectious diseases hospital would of course provide separate accommodation for males and females, European and Indian. In each section superior accommodation would be available for those willing to pay for it, and the endowment of a certain number of beds for students by the University authorities is all that is necessary.

The committee decided that Government should mature the scheme and try an experiment and, if successful, the Corporation might be called upon to contribute.

DIFFICULTY OF OBTAINING MATERIALS FROM HOME.

BENGAL CHAMBER'S REPRESENTATION TO GOVERNMENT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 23.

Attention was drawn by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce recently to the inconvenience which is being caused by the difficulty of obtaining materials from home. Inquiries show the railways, port authorities, and workshops of similar organisations are the principal sufferers. It is practically impossible to get machinery out. This is due not so much to the scarcity of freight as to the fact that many of the manufacturers are now engaged on munition work and are unable to make machinery and fittings which they had hitherto turned out. The railways have been very seriously affected. Certain colliery requisites are also unprocurable and the result is that in some instances developments which were contemplated in connection with mine extensions have to be postponed. Representations have been made to Government and it is hoped some remedy will be found which will enable the work to proceed.

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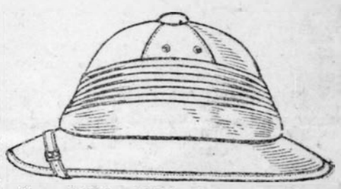

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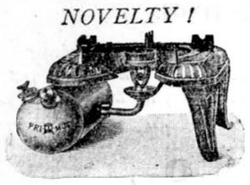

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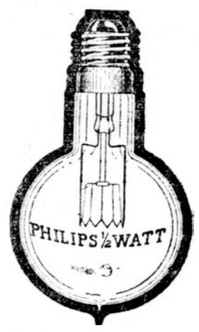

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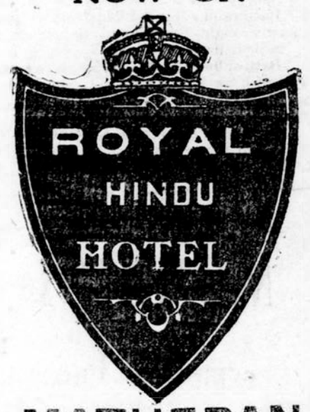

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LETTERS OF ALFRED RUSSEL WALLACE.

FRIENDSHIP WITH DARWIN.

It was only a few years before his death that Alfred Russel Wallace reviewed in his autobiography the salient points of his interesting and distinguished career. But he left behind him much correspondence that well deserves publicity and adds to our knowledge of the achievement which is his chief title to fame, writes the "Pall Mall Gazette" reviewer in noticing the two volumes of "Letters and Reminiscences" of Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace, edited by Mr. James Marchant. That is, of course, his joint discovery with Darwin of the principle of Evolution as the fundamental source of the separation of species. The long series of letters between the two, which are printed in these volumes, exhibit the story in all its phases, and also reveal in the highest light the mutual chivalry and good will of these two illustrious servants of science. Although their papers submitting the same conclusion were read simultaneously to the Linnaean Society in 1858, Wallace always took pains to make it clear that Darwin had, in fact, reached it twenty years before him, and had accumulated in its support a mass of systematised evidence beside which his own demonstration was the mere work of a "young man in a hurry." It was on Darwin's self-restraint, as he insisted, that his own reputation hinged:—

"If the persuasion of his friends had prevailed with him, and he had published his theory after ten years'—fifteen years'—or even eighteen years' elaboration of it—I should have had no part in it whatever, and he would have been at once recognised as the sole and undisputed discoverer and patient investigator of this great law of 'Natural Selection' in all its far-reaching consequences."

"A SUDDEN FLASH OF INSIGHT."

It was the most piquant feature of the coincidence that when Wallace (then working as a collector in the Malay Archipelago) conceived the hypothesis "in a sudden flash of insight," it was to Darwin that he sent off the exposition of it within the same week. Thus was fulfilled the warning which the latter's friend Lyell had administered to him—that he should "publish an abstract of his theory as soon as possible, lest some other person might precede him." It was arranged by Sir Charles Lyell and Sir Joseph Hooker that the two essays should receive publicity together, and neither of the authors ever showed to the other any spirit but that of a cordial and admiring fellow-worker. With the modesty which was always a charming factor in his temperament, Wallace wrote, on the appearance of "The Origin of Species":—

"I do honestly believe that with however much patience I had worked up and experimented on the subject, I could never have approached the completeness of his book—its vast accumulation of evidence, its overwhelming argument, and its admirable tone and spirit. I really feel thankful that it has not been left to me to give the theory to the public. Mr. Darwin has created a new science and a new philosophy, and I believe that never has such a complete illustration of a new branch of human knowledge been due to the labours and researches of a single man."

The many letters which they exchanged up till Darwin's death make the pleasantest of reading in their accent of sincere friendship, and it was largely through Darwin's exertions that the work of Wallace was recognised in 1881 with a substantial Civil Service pension.

Apart from his share in propounding the doctrine of Evolution, Wallace had an admirable gift for expressing its appeal upon the intellectual side. In one of his earliest letters upon the subject he says:—

"The millions of facts in the numerical relations of organic beings, their geographical distribution, their relations of affinity, the modification of their parts and organs, the phenomena of intercrossing, embryology, and morphology—all are in accordance with this theory, and almost all are necessary results from it; while on the other theory they are all isolated facts having no connection with each other and as utterly inexplicable and confusing as fossils are on the theory that they are special creations and are not the remains of animals that have once lived. It is the vast chaos of facts, which are explicable and fall into beautiful order on the one theory, which are inexplicable and remain a chaos on the other, which I think must ultimately force Darwin's views on any and every reflecting mind."

POWER OF LUCID STATEMENT.

The same letter exhibits this power of lucid statement applied in another direction:—

"You intimate that the happiness to be enjoyed in a future state will depend upon, and be a reward for, our belief in certain doctrines which you believe to constitute the essence of true religion. You must think, therefore, that belief is voluntary and also that it is meritorious. But I think that a little consideration will show you that belief is quite independent of our will, and our common expressions show it. We say, "I wish I could believe him innocent, but the evidence is too clear"; or, 'Whatever people may say I can never believe he can do such a mean action.' Now, suppose in any similar case the evidence on both sides leads you to a certain belief or disbelief, and then a reward is offered you for changing your opinion. Can you really change your opinion and belief, for the hope of reward or the fear of punishment?

"Do you think I can change the self-formed convictions of twenty-five years, and could you think such a change would have anything in it to merit reward from justice?"

Wallace always remained keenly interested in the broader aspects of religion, and in later life he was less satisfied with the materialist conceptions which had been the fruit of his early studies. He was considerably impressed by the evidence for Spiritualism, and, indeed, approached all species of philosophy with a remarkable open-mindedness, although he showed a remarkable antipathy to eugenics and denounced the segregation of the unfit as "the meddlesome interference of an arrogant scientific priestcraft." He made no reserves in avowing himself a Socialist, and a visitor of his last days tells how "an earnest expression like Carlyle's came over his countenance as he reprobated the selfish wild-cat competition which made life harder and more horrible to-day for a well-doing poor man in England than among the Malays or Burmese before they had any modern inventions."

With such responsive sympathies and a natural bent for expression, it is not surprising that the literary product of his ninety years was gigantic. From his books and his innumerable contributions to periodicals—the mere titles of which occupy several pages—it should be possible to prepare some day a rather effective anthology.

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(Sd.) MIRZA M. ISMAIL,
Huzur Secretary to
H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore

THE "MODERN REVIEW,"

CALCUTTA, March 1915.

By the courtesy of Mr. G. K. Mhatre, the sculptor, we are enabled to reproduce a photograph of the statue of H. H. Chamrajendra Wodiyar, the late Maharaja of Mysore, which is one of Mr. Mhatre's latest works. We understand H. H. the present Maharaja of Mysore has expressed satisfaction with the the work, which is only to be expected. For it is a fine work of art. For those in India who want statues or busts to be made, there is no excuse for placing their orders abroad, before they have ascertained Mr. Mhatre's terms. In his case, it is not merely swadeshism which prompts us to prefer his work the quality of the work, too, demands recognition.

"KARANATAK,"

BANGALORE, 29th April, 1914.

Among the other notable productions of Mr. Mhatre are an excellent and life-like marble statue of Mr. M. G. Ranade and a thoroughly true and graceful bust of H. H. Sri Chamarajendra Wodiyar which is such a brilliant and noble contrast to the supposed likeness of our late sovereign placed in the Lal-Bagh.

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